

Canada has arrested 3,600 alien fugitives—9,000 to go

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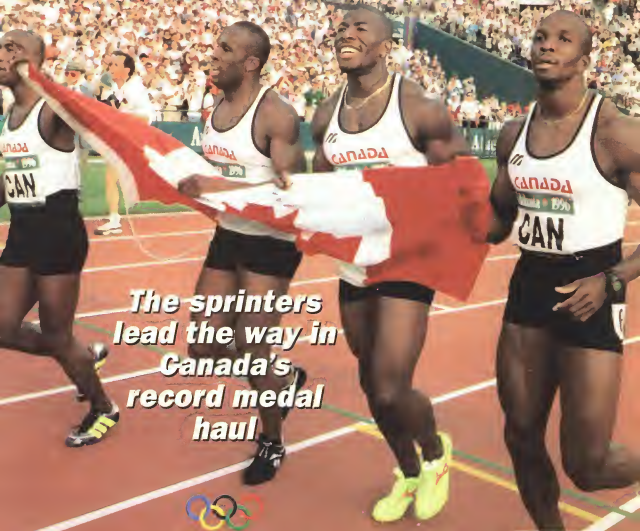
CANADA'S

WEEKLY NEWS

WEEKLY NEWS

AUGUST 12, 1996

## BEST IN THE WORLD



*The sprinters  
lead the way in  
Canada's  
record medal  
haul*



**The relay winners  
triumphant**

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33

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

# This Week

AUGUST 12, 1996 VOL. 108 NO. 33



## HOW THE GAME OF ICE HOCKEY WAS INTRODUCED TO THE COUNTRY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Calgary International Airport, 3:00 p.m.

The saga begins

Sixteen kids, sixteen airline tickets and sixteen toy bears are on winning their international hockey tournament in Copenhagen.

Little did I know, the stiffest competition would be Murphy's Law.

Copenhagen, 6:00 a.m.

"Our luggage is delayed!" I cried. "It's arriving tomorrow via South Africa," the airport clerk explained politely. "Tonight's game isn't in South Africa," I insisted through clenched teeth.

Law's Sporting Goods, 1:00 p.m.

Needless to say, the shopkeeper was pleasantly surprised to see an entire hockey team being outfitted with brand-new equipment. But he was dead when compared with my little guys who rifled through the new gear like it was birthday all around. As I watched them I doubted my lucky stars for Visa Gold card's purchasing power. I never thought I'd have to use it, but then again I never thought I'd need half the added benefits that came with my Visa Gold card. I gave the best defense

against Murphy's Law: it never say never. That said, just as I was breathing a sigh of relief, young Jimmy, or Rocket as he prefers, tugged on my coat tails.



Dr. Johan's Office, 2:00 p.m.

It seemed that Rocket's asthma inhaler refill was strategically stored in his hockey bag which, of course, was somewhere over Algeria at this point. I called up the Visa Gold hotline and they gave me a list of English speaking doctors. Rocket got his inhaler re-filled and we headed for the rink.

Copenhagen Sports Arena, 6:00 p.m.

As the kids took to the ice and I received the first remaining prize tag from their helmets, I celebrated our first victory—we had beaten our old Murphy. And the first star of the game, in previous rounds, was definitely my Visa Gold card. But then again, I guess that's why they say "it's the only card you need."



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## Simply the best

With victory in the sprint relay as a climax in the final weekend of the Atlanta Olympics, Canadian sprinters loaded home from the Centennial Games with a record haul of medals and memories of dramatic moments, both happy and sad.



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Consumers' Debating becomes the latest Canadian craze to tell visitors to U.S.-based companies and changing buying habits of home.



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Few people are involved in more brutal crimes. At a time when the overall crime rate is decreasing, that has people worried.



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## Fugitive manhunt

A joint police and immigration force has launched up to 8,000 men manhunt in Canada for deportable and extraditable. Warships are out for another 8,000 fugitives.







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## EDITORIAL UPDATE

### Maclean's Backpack

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Column



## Barbara Amiel A duty to defy foolish regulations

I have never met Mr. D. Bruce Petrie, assistant chief statistician at Census Canada, but I am getting to know him. During the past seven weeks, Mr. Petrie and columnist George Josses have been debating in the pages of *The Toronto Star* over the 1996 census questionnaires. Josses argues that the census is unacceptably intrusive, that the information cannot be kept confidential and decent citizens should shun him from filling it out. Mr. Petrie, defending, will have no truck with this.

"All of the information is needed," he states, and "Statistics Canada takes seriously its legal obligation to protect the privacy and confidentiality of every census respondent." Needless to say, a good chap, probably like dogs and children, but as a spokesman for Census Canada he has the smell of a dead seal. That is to say, quoting T.S. Eliot, "there is no water, but only rock."

Readers have been plunked in with their wrists. One couple told him, after dutifully filling out the long version of the census, a neighbor telephoned them to check up on some questions they had raised and in the course of the call casually referred to the amount of money the husband earned. Turns out that someone phoned. And by law, no one, except employees at Statistics Canada is allowed to use the personal information you provide—applies to those fellows who get a bit of part-time work every few years when the census comes along.

For any money (that revealed to Census Canada), responsible Canadian citizens should answer a bundle at this census. Now there may be some who care little whether or not their income, personal living arrangements, sexual orientation and who pays their rent is a private matter. But, on behalf of those who have not yet reached nirvana with Mr. Petrie and the boys, I have a suggestion: as we have he can get his paws off the flesh without any kind of a fight.

I accept that a country needs to do a headcount every five years. I even grant Mr. Petrie his 30-page long census form with such questions as the number of bedrooms I have. A country may require such statistics to provide services to citizens not to mention information to all sorts of institutions, organizations, sociology experts—and only journalists. But the Gordian knot could be sliced with one change: namely, the census should be anonymous. Why does the government "need" to know the name of the breadwinner, the name of the roommate, the name of the illegal lodger you have living in the spare room, the names of your grandparents or your little misbegotten trout? What need does this fill in Mr. Petrie's life? The point is this: if the reason that we are asked to give our names is to avoid duplication, we could simply have a question on the census form asking if anyone listed—grandparents, in-laws, daughter-in-law filled out another form. If the answer is yes, please delete that person from the count. Small price, great gain.

Anonymity would do a number of things. First, it would make the census material more accurate. One *Toronto Star* reader pointed out in a very letter that he had filled out the extraordinary census "truth, shall we say, anonymous census." No one who cares about privacy and/or personal dignity is going to loom to loom to Mr. Petrie. Nor are people going to give details about the struggles in Philippine country when their name is on the form. Nor will they report an income different to the one they gave Revenue Canada. If your roommate thinks you are divorced but you are only legally separated, chances are you are not going to stir up that sort by telling the truth to Mr. Petrie.

The government wishes to compel people to answer the census and that compels the government to assure us of confidentiality. Only anonymity can do this. The notion that any form can remain confidential is a joke. Today's census may be distributed by tomorrow's wind or go online to government departments in the name of national interest.

A second improvement would be to tell people not to respond to any questions that they find too intrusive. For these personal questions, StatsCan could go to anonymous random sampling. Most of our businesses work extremely well with samples from which they can extrapolate. This is true from marketing to political polls. We can ask a thousand people about the nature of their household arrangements, the amount of money they have and its sources, the state of their house and learn more about Canada than we might by asking unwilling participants to answer the census.

Another viable method might be for Mr. Petrie to take a trip through the looking glass. Instead of concluding that, since the Milk Marketing Board wants to know this or the Status of Women wants to know that, we will include it in the census, the statistician might ask themselves "What are we getting for these clients that question? Is it within the bounds of decency to do so?" This way of thinking may require brain transplants, but it's worth a try.

When the 1983 StatsCan survey, *The Violence Against Women*, came out, there was a backlash. First, its conclusions were extraordinary—virtually every second woman in Canada had been abused. Then, columnist Douglas Fisher reminded that one civil servant alleged that the material had been plagiarized by journalists within StatsCan. This argued strongly for a public inquiry. But StatsCan refused. In addition to everything else, Canadians are now dealing with an organization that many no longer trust.

The census people pretend that we must by law fill out not only a form. That is not strictly true. The bureaucracy is not the law. If we want to fill out the blasted forms, but I will do so only if a judge and the courts tell me to do so. Times change, questions change and the law is in constant flux. The good citizen has a duty to challenge foolish or evil statutes. Unwilling obedience is not good citizenship but an act of folly for us all, including Mr. Petrie.



# When children are vicious

BY BRYAN BERGMAN

I t was the sort of cruel, callous violence that the residents of Red Deer—in a normally tranquil city of 60,000 located halfway between Edmonton and Calgary—say is unheard of in their community. On the evening of July 24, three young boys surrounded a 37-year-old mentally handicapped woman as she tried to leave a friend at a downtown apartment building. They menaced her with "knives," then shoved her to the ground, keeping her arms in the air. One of the boys kicked her in the groin, while the other two sat on her. Last week, police charged a 13-year-old boy with assault causing bodily harm, but took no action against the other two alleged assailants who, at age 10, are too young to be charged. Five days later, three other Red Deer youths, all age 16, were charged with assault after a separate incident in which a 32-year-old mentally handicapped man was struck with a skateboard and a hammer. "Thanks like this are kicking on weaker people," complained Don Branson, 38, who is confined to a wheelchair. "They feel like they can't be touched by the law."

Those sentiments have been voiced before as teenagers, clad in the anonymity of hoods by the Young Offenders Act, were charged and convicted of ever more heinous crimes, then given what many Canadians regard as token sentences. But something else sprang out of all the news reports last week—the age of the accused. When most 10-year-olds are playing sports, two young boys allegedly put their kicks by attacking a woman who police said was home alone at roughly the same mental age as her teenage sons. Such behavior, while still rare, is not unheard of. In the past two months, Canadians have been treated to the grisly details from a murder trial in Saskatoon that revealed how an eight-year-old boy helped plan and execute the brutal slaying of a seven-year-old, while in Toronto a sexual assault case featured allegations that an 11-year-old acted as the ringleader of a group of boys who raped a 13-year-old girl.

These disturbing developments come at a time when, in a number of cities, crime rates are declining. Statistics Canada reported last week that the violent crime rate dropped by just over five per cent last year—the third successive annual decline, and the largest since the survey began in 1992. The number led some critics to suggest that sensational media reports were leading focus about crime that are at odds with the facts. But the same report also threw suspicion that the violent crime rate among youths has continued to increase—and last year stood at twice the rate in 1990. According to Roy O'Shaughnessy, clinical director of British Columbia's Youth Court Services, Youth Forensic Psychiatry Services, the perception that a segment of young people is becoming more brutally violent is well-founded. "The type of crime we're seeing now is different from what we see 10 years ago," says O'Shaughnessy, whose own forensic psychiatric assessments of delin-

## Fear mounts about the increase in violent youth crime



Thompson's grave near La Ronge (left) Charles got guilty by release of mental report

quents between the ages of 12 and 17. "We're seeing more use of weapons, more gang-related activity, more violent behavior," O'Shaughnessy adds that it should come as little surprise that the propensity for violence can extend even to the very young. "Any social behavior is a continuum which begins in the worst forms around age 3 or 4," he says. "So there's a low risk starting to display aggressive violent behavior even at a preteen level." Within this group, which accounts for only about 20 per cent of all adolescent offenders but which, O'Shaughnessy says, is responsible for the majority of serious crimes, the first warning signals appear in the schoolyard among kids who frequently fight, bully others and steal. As they approach their teenage years, they may already be engaged in violent criminal behavior. What these youths also have in common is a stunning lack of empathy for their victims.

Most of those traits were clearly evident in a 1993 case that focused the world's attention on the potential brutality of juveniles in Preston, England: two 11-year-old boys, Robert Thompson and Jon Venables, lured two-year-old James Bulger away from his mother to a shopping mall. They beat him to death with bricks and



a 20-lb martial bar, then left his body on a railway track where it was sliced in two by a passing train. At the trial, the evidence showed that Thompson and Venables already had a lengthy history of disrupting classes, skipping school and picking fights. Thompson, thought to be the instigator, also displayed an insensitivity that even his lawyers found remarkable.

More recently, evidence of grotesque malevolence surfaced in a Saskatchewan court case. Last week, 15-year-old Sandy Charles was found not criminally responsible by reason of mental illness for the murder of Jonathan Thompson, 7, of La Ronge. During his trial in June, the court heard how Charles repeatedly stabbed Thompson and crushed his skull with a rock. Then, apparently mimicking a ritual in a horror movie called *Warlock*, Charles tore 25 strips off the body and boiled the flesh into liquid fat. But the court also heard that an eight-year-old accomplice—who cannot be charged and who can only be referred to as "M"—bashed Charles' rock when the stabbing failed to kill the child. Charles claimed that M urged him on—and claimed that they got through with their plan to stop off the flesh or else, as M's words, "we killed him for nothing."

In the Toronto case, a 13-year-old girl told a hushed courtroom last month how an 11-year-old helped two other boys, ages 13 and 15, rape her. At one point, she said, she thought the other boys—who have been charged with sexual assault and whose trial resumes on July 27—were ready to let her go, but then the 11-year-old pushed her down and sat on her stomach. Following the boys' arrest in May, police told reporters that the 11-year-old had taunted them, saying "You got me—so what are you going to do?" They also said that the boy had previously walked away from other charges, including armed robbery and assault, because of his age.

Such incidents have led to renewed calls on Ottawa to get tougher with very young criminals. Among the proposals, amending the Young Offenders Act to lower the minimum age at which charges can be laid to 10 from 12. But even outspoken proponents like Scott Newark, executive director of the Canadian Police Association, concede that such a move is no panacea. "What we're dealing with here are the symptoms of a national behavior," says Newark. "And while we need to do that, what we really have to be doing also is what produces these children in the first place."

Experts generally agree that the most serious offenders emerge in far greater numbers from homes where there have been serious emotional or financial problems. Some also cite larger societal changes, including an explosion in graphic violence in movies and on TV and a growing absence of positive cultural role models. Put it all together, says Simon Fraser University criminologist Raymond Gennard, and the result is a group of kids "who don't have a lot of hope and who learn the idea of exclusively taking things up, or worse, is not something they worry too much about." The one certainty among child experts is the need to detect the signs of trouble as early as possible. "We really need to be setting our sights on the age and seven-year-olds who are showing behavioral problems," says O'Shaughnessy. He adds, chillingly, "By the time they are 14 or 15, it's probably too late." □

## THE ROLE OF THE PARENTS

I n an effort to combat crime among young people, justice officials in two provinces are proposing that parents be held more accountable for their children's actions. The Manitoba Legislative is considering the Parental Responsibility Act, currently in first reading, which would make parents liable for damages of up to \$6,000 when their children are convicted of crimes involving property damage, such as vandalism. Ontario, which accounts for 47 per cent of Canada's violent youth offences and 42 per cent of youth property offences, also is considering imposing liability on parents. "We want to ensure that parents know of their responsibility for their children," says Harsh. "This is not about punishing parents."

That issue, in fact, was recently addressed by a Canadian court. Last month, a

Manitoba judge ruled that Zellers Inc. was not entitled to demand restitution from a woman whose 14-year-old son was caught stealing \$59.95 worth of goods. The discount retailer was ordered to return \$225 the woman had paid after receiving a letter threatening her with legal action if she refused. Zellers has issued hundreds of similar letters since 1993, when it began a loss-recovery program. So far, it has collected over \$1 million and a company spokesman said that the letters are still being sent out. But Paul Walsh, the Winnipeg lawyer who represented the mother, said that no one can be held liable for the civil wrongs of an under-18 child who is involved in some way. "There is no specific duty to act just because you are the parent," he said.

The move to tighten parental responsibility has met with a mixed response. Fred

Maitland, a psychologist with Central Toronto Youth Services, believes that the principle is a good one. But he cautions that parents who have tried to do their best may be unfairly punished while families already troubled by financial and social problems will only be burdened further. In the United States, a few jurisdictions are already experimenting with such laws—with sometimes better results. Last December, a South Carolina judge ordered that a mother be ordered to hire a 15-year-old delinquent to do housework as restitution for the girl's criminal record. And in January, 1995, the town of Silvertown, Ore., passed a bylaw requiring parents to pay fines when their children are convicted of minor crimes such as vandalism. Town officials say that minor youth crime fell by 40 per cent last year—just a start, perhaps, of spurring the line and spot the parent.

PATRICK CHISHOLM





Lower: the investors should have taken their role more seriously'

did not operate, and added: "Looking back, the investors should have taken their role more seriously."

Whatever the outcome of the case, critics of the immigrant investor program say the pattern of behavior alleged by the RCMP is typical of the widespread abuse of the system. Launched by Ottawa in partnership with the provinces in 1988, it was designed as a way for immigrants able and willing to invest a minimum of \$250,000 to \$350,000 (depending on the province) for five years to obtain residency in this country. The idea was that the money would be invested in Canadian businesses and create new jobs—and in fact Ottawa says that about 25,000 jobs have resulted. But the accusations alleged by the RCMP in the case of the Summit West fund suggest that in some cases, at least, the money may never have been used for these purposes and brought little or no benefit to Canada. And according to a senior official who was involved in the program, the government should not be surprised at any abuse it uncovers. "The tendency was to sit on problems in the hope that they would go away," he said.

Summit West began in 1980 as a fund approved by British Columbia under the auspices of the federally sponsored immigrant investor plan. Seven investors from Taiwan and five from Hong Kong participated, and the fund's senior officials, including president Francis Potania and Stan Chu-Wei, agreed to comply with federal and provincial guidelines. Instead, according to the RCMP, responsibility for investing the money was shifted from the fund's managers to the investors themselves, who then put the money in companies directly associated with themselves or with their close relatives. In a typical example, the director of one of the companies opened in the sewage sludge of investor

Lat Ching Ju Heng of Taiwan. In other cases, the wives of investors act as directors or secretaries of firms that received money. In all, the Ministries say, 10 of the investors are personally connected to companies that received money from Summit West. Eight of the 11 firms existed only on paper and were never in operation. According to the RCMP the investors were "essentially losing money to themselves."

The bottom line, the investigators found in their search warrant applications, was that the investments "were in a speculative nature, and did not provide any significant economic benefit to British Columbia."

Nevertheless, most of the investors have

secured their positions in Canada. Ten have been given permanent residency, while two remain overseas. And most appear to be living well in Canada: property records show that some owning homes worth as much as \$500,000 in the Vancouver area, while one of them, Lat Ching Ju Heng, lives in a house valued at more than \$4 million. And no matter what the outcome of the Summit West case, immigration experts say it would be very difficult to change their status. Once an immigrant has been granted permanent residency in Canada, it is difficult to remove him or her and any accompanying family members. While the immigration act provides for revoking permanent residency status if a person provides false information, that section is not rigorously enforced. And even if the conviction was Summit West does not face charges, by the time all appeals are exhausted, the investors and their families will likely have spent as much as five more years in Canada.

Ottawa has already taken steps to end abuse of the investor program. On Jan. 26, a broad new law that severely limits privately administered venture capital funds open to immigrant investors. Since that date, private firms have not been allowed to set up new investment funds for business immigrants, or to accept new money into existing funds. Instead, prospective immigrants may direct their money only to funds operated by participating provincial governments.

That has drawn strong protests from managers of private funds, which collect in creative commissions on the tens of millions of dollars. Bill Bodley, president of the Canadian Immigrant Investor Fund Managers' Association, said Ottawa's new restrictions are not fair. "Why should the responsible funds be penalized because of the bad ones?" asked Bodley, who is also president of a Vancouver-based venture capital fund called Ventures West. Bodley added that Summit West was a member of his association, which groups 14 funds that have raised a total of \$1.3 billion in investments. Private fund managers outside Quebec are also upset because that province alone controls the rules. They fear that more and more wealthy immigrants will take advantage of Quebec-based funds—with no requirement that they actually live in that province.

Summit West is not the only private immigrant investor fund the authorities are looking into. Don Myatt, acting director of business immigration programs in Ottawa, said that 20 funds have been investigated. Myatt said that it was not until 1989—seven years after the program was established—that the government brought in legislation giving the authorities the power to investigate unusual funds. In some cases, at least, that may have been too late.

SHARL LIVING in Montreal

## CANADA

# Who pays the price?



Irving Whale: a spectacular salvage operation raises the barge 20 years after it sank

She was scheduled to arrive back in her home port of Halifax this week—30 years late. In a dramatic salvage operation orchestrated by the federal government last week, deep-sea cranes moved the Irving Whale from the watery grave where the barge had lain, slowly leaking contaminants, after going down on Sept. 7, 1976, in rough seas off the northern coast of Prince Edward Island. Towed to Halifax in a sea-experimental

barge called the Sea 10, the Whale went to be hunkered over by two giant, 800-ton cranes. Bill Bodley, president of the Canadian Immigrant Investor Fund Managers' Association, said Ottawa's new restrictions are not fair. "Why should the responsible funds be penalized because of the bad ones?" asked Bodley, who is also president of a Vancouver-based venture capital fund called Ventures West. Bodley added that Summit West was a member of his association, which groups 14 funds that have raised a total of \$1.3 billion in investments. Private fund managers outside Quebec are also upset because that province alone controls the rules. They fear that more and more wealthy immigrants will take advantage of Quebec-based funds—with no requirement that they actually live in that province.

That is debatable. "The first priority was to get the barge back up," said David Environment Minister Sergio Marchese. Now, with the salvage operation extended to bring a final price tag of up to \$35 million, one overriding question remains: who pays? So far, taxpayers are on the hook. March says that Ottawa will likely spend a claim to the Independent Ship-Sources Ltd. Pollution Fund. Established under the Canada Shipping Act in 1972, the fund collected a levy of 15 cents a ton from ships carrying oil through Canadian waters until 1976. Now, because of interest earned on the \$34.8 million collected, the fund is worth \$247.3 million.

That solution would certainly please the Irving's, who recently mounted a newspaper advertising campaign in Atlantic Canada pointing to the fund as an appropriate

pot from which to recover the costs. But whether Ottawa's claim falls under the terms of the fund's mandate is a matter of legal debate. And if the fund does pay, Peter Troop, an administrator, says that he is governed by statutes requiring him to seek compensation from owners. "We have the power, and a duty," says Troop, a former federal assistant deputy attorney general. "To take steps to recover the money from the person responsible."

Marche also said that Ottawa supports the principle of the polluter covering the costs—although the federal government would clearly like to have that principle to the fund that can the Irving's be held liable? Although they will take possession of the barge, may have agreed to cover the costs of decontaminate and destroying the PCBs, that, says Bar-laud, "is the \$60,000 question."

For one thing, in 1973 Canada had not yet extended its marine boundary to the 200-mile limit. That means that the Whale sank in international waters over which Canada has no jurisdiction. For another, the definition of a ship under the Canada Shipping Act was not amended until 1987 to also include a shipwreck, making owners responsible for cleanup costs. "The issue now is whether the act can be used to obligate an owner for retroactive payment," said Bernard Miller, a Halifax environmental lawyer. Those questions clouded last week's salvage operation. After the Whale was raised, her next step was to be dewatered, but the barge was to be abandoned in place. Now, 35 years later, she is once again afloat—and at the centre of controversy.

SHERRIE MURPHY in Halifax

## CANADA

# The high stakes of coming to Canada

Debra Jackson, the manager of British Columbia's Immigrant Investor Program, was looking for a private investment fund to show off as a shining example of the plan's success. Jackson thought she had found a perfect one in the Vancouver-based Summit West Investment Fund, which had brought \$20 million from a dozen Asian investors to the province. Reports filed by the fund's managers boasted that it had invested \$2.1 million in 11 B.C. companies and created 18 jobs—exactly the kind of results the government says require the investor program, which gives wealthy immigrants residency in Canada in return for bringing money to this country. The problem was that when Jackson looked into the Summit West fund, she found to her dismay that most of the companies that had received money did not have business histories. Worse, she suspected that 80 to 90 per cent of the original investments had been returned, addressed to the investors themselves through companies controlled by them or their close relatives. The whole fund, RCMP investigators later concluded, was "misrepresented" as an elaborate scheme designed to obtain permanent residency in Canada for the investors and their dependents—a total of 50 people.

In fact, according to court documents ob-

tained by Maclean's, the Mounties believe that the Summit West fund never had any intention of operating in a legitimate manner as papers used to obtain a security waiver from informants provided by Jackson in 1986, Grant, Cabbie Todoran, at the RCMP's Immigration and Passport Section alleges that the company was used as a way of securing Canadian residency for the investors "through misrepresentation and circumvention of the requirements of the Immigrant Investor Program." None of the allegations have been proven, and the RCMP has yet to lay any charges. Last week, it declined to comment on the case, saying that officers are still conducting searches of company records.

As for Summit West, an affidavit have been closed and its phones are disconnected. Its lawyer, Jeffrey Lowe, said that he had negotiated an agreement with the province to allow the investors to put their money in companies with which they had personal connections. As a result, he said, the investors did nothing wrong because that kind of arrangement was permitted by the government. Lowe said, however, that he was not aware that most of the companies

**Immigrant investor funds come under fire**



# Best in the world

## SPRINTERS SET THE PACE IN A RECORD MEDAL HAUL

BY MARY NEMETH

Long after the last Atlanta sun set on the Centennial Olympic Games, it will be the athletes who will be remembered best. When the voices of the myriad silent spectators fall silent and even the sad memory of the deadly bomb blast in Centennial Olympic Park begins to fade, the names of the competitors will still be inscribed in the record books—stars such as American Michael Johnson, the first man ever to win both the 200m and 400m races, or Canada's Donovan Bailey, who set a blistering world record in the 100m dash and anchored the victorious Canadian sprint relay team. Some, like Ghana's Shoaib, will forever hold a special place in national sports history: the 24-year-old Syrian won the heptathlon last week, earning his country's first Olympic gold medal ever. And Rosey Jones, who broke the Canadian record in the 400m hurdles, was among other athletes who swam or cycled or jumped or moved to national or regional records or who simply set personal bests, whose accomplishments will be duly recorded for posterity. For all the fan, for all the big money marketing and sponsorship deals, the Games remain at heart a test of human strength and speed and will.

For Canadians, it was a test well met. Wrapping the electrifying gold-medal performance of the men's 4 x 100m relay team. In the heats and semifinals, Carlton Chambers, Glenroy Gilbert, Bruce Burns and Bailey had struggled with their Indian posting, nearly disqualifying themselves with a poor exchange between Burns and Bailey in the first heat. But in the sliver down on the final Saturday night, with Robert Ewan running the first leg in place of Chambers, the Canadians watched the Olympic Stadium track, leaving the American Americans well behind. So much so that Bailey, running the anchor leg, coasted up and raised a finger signifying No. 1 as he crossed the finish line. The Canadians then circled the



Triumphant, Bailey, Scott and Bailey: a record-breaking day at kicking home American hat

track again, slowly, joyously, and wrapped in the Maple Leaf flag. "This is better than [winning] the 100," a grinning Bailey said before the medal ceremony, "because four of my teammates have big smiles on their faces, too. We are going to go out there, later, to the Canadian anthem, look to the sky and God's goodness."

Even without the relay heroes, however, Atlanta was already Canada's most successful non-boycotted Olympic Games. After a slow start in the early days of competition, the Canadians turned on the jets, winning six medals on the second Sunday of the Games and going on to surpass Canada's previous high of 18 medals at the 1988 Barcelona Olympics. There were unexpected successes—and disappointments. As the Games wound down, some officials expressed concern that decreased sports funding could make it hard for Canada to repeat such a strong performance in future. In Atlanta, meanwhile, organizational problems and the sheer size of the Games renewed questions about the future of the Olympic movement (page 28).

Certainly, the Games had their troubles—the bombing at the crowded Centennial Olympic Park chief among them. Flying stripes: Mike Hawthorne, a 46-year-old mother from Albany, Ga., and the last injured more than 300 other people. Turkish journalist Melih Uzunel, 48, died of a heart attack while harrying to cover the explosion. More than anything, that bombing underscored the fragility of the Olympic nation of peace and understanding through sport. Yet crown last week seemed determined not to give in to violence or fear. Three days after the blast, people returned to the reopened park, peering for a touching tribute to the victims.

Even the competitors themselves seemed to counter the violence with uplifting images and outstanding athletic accomplishments. There was Ethiopian Fikiria Balcha, who appeared almost fearless as she ran, becoming, into Olympic Stadium to capture gold in the women's marathon. And there was Marcelle Pierce, who equaled Michael Johnson's first by winning the women's 200- and 400m events. Pierce was just one member of an exceptionally strong team from France, the homeland of Pierre de Coubertin, who founded the modern Olympics 100 years ago. Of course, the

# GOLD SILVER BRONZE



● Sprinter Donovan Bailey



● Finns Katrien Nedelle and Minna Mäkelä



● Russian David Belashchenko



● Canadas Neil Lamy, David Hayes, Gavin Hassett and Brian Pepler



● Swimmer Michael Lupton



● Road cyclists John Chant and Mark Hovde

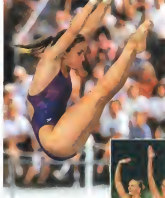


● Sprint cyclist Scott Porter

Atenas was the most medals at the Atlanta Games. And 35-year-old Carl Lewis was one of their stars. He showed the grit of a true champion, refusing against the odds to yield ground to younger athletes. He was on the verge of elimination in the preliminary round of the long jump. But he pulled off a qualifying leap on his last attempt, and went on to win the event and his ninth gold medal at his fourth Olympic Games.

Canada's long string of medal-winning performances began when Winnipeg cyclist Clara Hughes captured a bronze in the first race on the first Sunday of the Games—a feat the repeat of in the final trial 12 days later on the final Saturday. And in the pool, Curtis Myden was two bronzes and Marianne Langeport a silver in the first week of competition. Then, on the mad-Games weekend, Canadians blitzed the podium, hauling in two more cycling medals and Rodley's memorable 200m gold, as well as a bronze in beach volleyball. That same weekend on Lake Lanier's 2,000-m course, Canada's stellar rowing team captured six medals—a gold, four silver and a bronze. On Saturday, double scullers Kathleen Heddle and Marianne McBeau, who took gold and single scullers Sherrin Laursen and Derrick Porter, who both won silver, had been expected to do well. And on Sunday, the underdog men's lightweight limit—Dave Bays of St. Catharines, Ont., Gorta Hancock of Victoria, Jeff Lay of Mississauga, Ont., and Brian Prother of London, Ont.—also won silver, and only narrowly missed upsetting the world-champion Danes. "We gave it everything we had in the first 1,500 m, and we couldn't hang on," said Lay. "But it was the best race the four of us have had together."

Heddle at Vancouver and McBeau at Toronto then joined with Lay and Hancock of Winkton, Ont., and Irene O'Grady of North Bay, Ont., to capture bronze in the women's quadruple sculls behind Germany and Ukraine. And the women's eight fought what, for Canadians, was perhaps the most stirring race of the dip. In fourth place at the halfway mark, Emma Robinson of Winnipeg, Ann van der Knaap of



Pelletier: sheer guts and perseverance

Hughes: her second bronze medal pushed Canada over the top

Port Hardy, B.C., Theresa Lake of 500 Mile House, B.C., Tasha Thang of Calgary, Alison Korn of Nepean, Ont., Heather McDermid of Calgary, Maria Maender of St. John's, Nfld., Jessica Mayne of North Vancouver and cousin Lesley Thompson of London, Ont., charged back over the final 500 m to edge the United States and Belarus for second place behind Romania. "It makes that moment silver medal," said Katie Burko, their coach. "It's a great reward for so much hard work."

Five while the rowers were blazing across Lake Lanier, John Child, 38, of Scarborough, Ont., and Mark Bresse, 26, of Toronto were spiking and diving their way to a bronze medal in beach volleyball, a sport making its first appearance at the Games. Child said last week that he had no idea beach volleyball would become an Olympic sport when he first started playing six or seven years ago. "We just started playing in the summer," he said. "The indoor season was over and we really played for the love of the game."

Canada has a longer history in cycling—although few people expected Brian Walton to play such a prominent part in it. An affable, low-key veteran competitor from North Vancouver, Walton, 30, rode for Canada at the 1988 Olympics, placing 23rd in the road race, and he is now a full-time professional rider. But he at first will know that some of his teammates and there was little media attention paid to the

points race, one of the most exciting events in Olympic cycling. "I am surprised how relaxed I was here," he said afterward. "I didn't have anything to lose and had everything to gain—was expected anything from me." That might all change now. In the points race, riders start on a main and make 160 laps of the 250-m track, scoring points on designated sprints every eight laps. With the race now this half over, Walton was stuck in a pack of four riders half a lap behind the leaders. But then he made a charge. "I mean, I was finished," Walton said. "I was seeing cross-eyed." But somehow he pulled away with 10 laps to go—winning the last sprint and a silver medal. "It's an athlete's dream to be on the podium, and I kept focusing on that and believing that I could do it," Walton said. "But to actually accomplish it—it's just great."

Walton's associate, Carl Harnett, was his own medal the same day, a bronze to go with the one he won in Barcelona in 1992 and the silver he won at the Los Angeles Games in 1984. Harnett, 33, of Thunder Bay, Ont., defeated long-standing rival and friend Gary Nelson of Australia to take the medal. "This



Lead cyclist Brian Walton

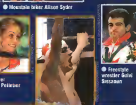
## GOLD SILVER BRONZE



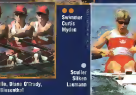
Eight-oar crew Heather McDermid, Tasha Thang, Maria Maender, Alison Korn, Emma Robinson, Ann van der Knaap, Jessica Mayne, Theresa Lake and car Lesley Thompson



Cyclist Brian Walton



Mountain biker Alison Syder



Swimmer Curtis Myden

Sculler Sherrin Laursen

## RECORDS FOR POSTERITY



Synchronized swimmers Lisa Alexander, Janice Rossner, Kara Clark, Karm Fitzgerald, Sybille, Christine Laine, Carl Reed and Eric Woodley

was really going to be my last race as far as international sprinting was concerned," Harnett said later. "It was a motivated moment for me."

Two days later, on July 30, it was Alison Syder's contest. Syder, 29, of North Vancouver has been the world cup champion two years running and was an odds-on favorite in the women's mountain biking race. She took the lead about 25 minutes into the first lap on a blistering hot day at Georgia International Horse Park. But Syder said later that she knew from the start "that I wasn't having an awesome day." About an hour into the race, Paola Pizzo of Italy zoomed out of the pack and took the



Gold scullers Sherrin Laursen, Gorta Hancock, Marianne McBeau and Laynes Heddle

best. Sybil fought all a change from American Susan DeMatis, to hold on to her No. 2 spot. Afterward, when questioned about her loss in the 100m—was it the heat? was it the course?—she straightforward Sybil made no excuses. "You know, it's just me," she said. "Racing is taking what you have on the day and giving it your best effort. I certainly feel like I did that today—I'm not disappointed at all."

Neither were Canada's sprinters, of course. They won the 4 x 100m world championship last August in Sweden, but the Americans raised the final because of disqualification during the heats. As a result, opponents claimed the Canadian title was hollow, and U.S. sprinter Jon Drummond boasted last spring that he and his teammates were going to "lock some Canadian butt." Bailey, 28 (Missouri, Ore.), Sumr, 29 (Montreal), Gilbert, 27 (Ontario), and Ewart, 24 (Saskatoon, Ont.), answered back—with medals. Their margin of victory was so great that it would not have mattered if the second-place Americans had put veteran Carl Lewis on the relay team, as many in Atlanta had urged. Their winning time, 39.60 seconds, was only 30 one-hundredths of a second off the U.S. held world record. And they might well have beaten that mark of Bailey, rubbing it in, had not raised up in the last 16 m. "We could have had the world record," said Gilbert, "but you know what? We'll take the gold."

And yet there was some disappointment at Olympic Stadium. Decathlete Michael Smith, 38, of Kenora, Ont., was a medal contender—one of American Don O'Brien's few serious challengers—going into the 10-part, two-day event. But he saw a slow 400m race late on the first day and later required attention for what medical officials said was "overhydration"—drinking too much water to offset effects of the extreme heat. Although he did finish the competition, his chance for a medal was gone. "I get through it was an accomplishment, I guess," said a downcast Smith, who had to withdraw from the Barcelona Games with a hamstring injury. "Four years ago, I was watching from the stands, so this, in a way, is an improvement."

The Olympics offend other valiant athletes. The Games, after all, are about competing as much as they are about victory, and there were some wrong performances even among athletes who did not win medals. For instance, Johnny Huang, 33, of Toronto defeated several tough opponents in table tennis to reach the quarter-finals, before losing to the eventual gold medalist Guo Yueh-Lan of China. Chantal Desjardis, 27, of Montreal finished fifth in the 400m wheelchair race—an Olympic demonstration event. (Paralympic Games for athletes with disabilities will be held in Atlanta from Aug. 15 to 25.) Leah Pella, a 31-year-old runner from Langley, B.C., sprinted from the middle of the pack to



France's Pierre and America's Johnson (right) double victories on Atlanta Olympic track in men's and women's 100-m and 400-m races

Only she still through the sports budget has been cut, there does not necessarily mean that "because the funding has gone down by X, this will automatically translate into a Y reduction in the medals Canadian athletes win." He said Ottawa is trying to find ways to help sport organizations increase efficiency and obtain more support from other sources. Meanwhile, the Canadian Olympic Association, which has its own corporate support as well as endorsement money from the 1996 Calgary Winter Games, will be increasing its funding to sports federations, athletes and training centres across the country.

Certainly, funding is a key factor in sporting performance—money provides the training centres and the coaching and the opportunities for international competition. But there are other, more important yet elusive, elements in the making of top athletes—intangibles like sheer guts and perseverance. Anne Pelletier showed last week that she has plenty of both. The 30-year-old, Swedish, softball-bound diver from Montreal just barely won silver in the so-called final in her event last week, finishing 17th of 18 qualifiers. Then, she burst her way into the final round, finishing 12th of 12 qualifiers. In the final, Pelletier—whose repertoire involved the highest degree of difficulty among the top dozen competitors—executed two solid dives to put her into fourth place, then slightly overcame on her third dive, falling, unceremoniously it seemed, into sixth.

Still, Pelletier refused to be bowed. Her fourth dive landed her up into fifth position. And then her fifth and final dive, a beautifully executed back, 1½ somersault with 2½ pikes, drove her up to third and a place on the podium beside Chinese diver Fu Mingxia, who took gold, and Russian diver medallist Irina Lashina. In the past, Pelletier said after accepting her bronze medal, "It was hard for me to come back." But last week, she put her emotions aside—determined to show the world what Anne Pelletier can do. "Because the divers," she said, "is never over until they close the lights." Some dreams, in fact, will live on even long after the lights go out.

With JAMES MACLEAN and JOE CHATFIELD in Atlanta

Leaves a game within the Games over the pursuit of gold



Leaves a game within the Games over the pursuit of gold

## 'THE DREAM IS NEVER OVER UNTIL THEY TURN OFF THE LIGHTS'

the women's 1500m race to finish fourth in a personal best time. And wrestler Marty Calder, 29, of St. Catharines, Ont., battled his way to seventh in a field of 21 competitors. Montrealer Gaili Shoushan wrestled all the way to the medal podium.

Sousoun, 25, was underdog going into his final match against American Kendall Cross. But Cross—who later said that he had studied video of Sousoun's bouts in anticipation of meeting the Canadian—took an early lead, throwing Sousoun for three points and then holding him for another two. Sousoun scored three points himself before running out of time—and he had to settle for silver. Sousoun announced to Canada from the former Soviet Republic of Georgia in 1991 and became a Canadian citizen last year. And his silver medal was his first. "I was born in 1966, in the middle of the century of Olympic competition. But I wasn't born clearly being hoping for more—for Canada as well as for his mother, who still lives in Georgia. "Many times in world competition I get the silver," he said. "At that time I've called and talked to my mom, she said,

"Oh, you get silver again—why am I going to hear gold?" Well," he said with a good-natured smile, "I don't know what to say now."

There was no shortage of words from Canada's 30 synchronized swimmers, who seemed pleased with their powerful and dynamic free program that wonned the first of the judges. The swimmers performed the U.S. team's pretty two-fund arrangement program, leaving the Canadians with silver and the Japanese with bronze. O Canada did get played—in theme was incorporated into the original music around which the teams program was based—and Can Am of Calgary said the swimmers gathered quietly afterward to sing the anthem. "Right now," said Sylvie Préboite, the 1995 individual gold medalist, "all I feel is pride—in how we swam and pride in the silver medals that hang around our necks."

That silver in the pool earned the Canadian medal tally to 18, tying the 1992 total. Less than 34 hours later, cyclist Hughson's bronze broke the Barcelona record and Halifax boxer David

Defoe's bronze later captured a silver. The Nigerian-born heavyweight, who arrived in Canada in 1991 and became a Canadian citizen in January, faced the formidable Felix Savon of Cuba in a fight for the gold. Savon, a gold medalist in 1992, outboxed Defoe from the start of the three-round contest. "I followed the instructions of my coach, willing for a minute," said Defoe. "But he didn't make any, he brought my own."

Despite the record medal haul, some sporting officials last week said that it will be more difficult to repeat such strong performances in the future. In 1996, Sport Canada provided \$27.1 million in funds to athletes and national sport organizations in 38 amateur sports—down almost 30 per cent from the \$33.6 million it provided to 57 sports in 1992. "The funding cuts have already had an effect," says Cnd Smith, executive director of the Olympic and Paralympic Committee. "But people won't see the impact until the next generation of athletes."

In Atlanta last week, Sport Canada director-general Adam

# Olympics

## The tarnish on the dream

### NEXT AT THE GAMES: BALLROOM DANCING

BY JOE CHIDLEY

**H**igh atop the towering Olympic Stadium, the stadium showed signs of wear late last week. Around the sides, it had become charred—a little rough around the edges, and a bit of an eyesore. But as a symbol of the 1996 Centennial Olympic Games, the blackest flame-holder could not be more fitting. They were historic Games, but perhaps not the kind of history that Atlanta, or the athletes who would grace the Olympics, wanted. And as achievements on the fields of play drew to a close, the reviews of the 1996 Games seemed destined to leave the golden Olympic dream a little more scarred.

With the flame doused until the 1998 Winter Games in Nagano, Japan, what will be the legacy of the Atlanta Olympics? There were starting athletic feats. But the glory of America's Games shared the spotlight with less welcome guests: rampant corruption, the increasingly dominant influence of big-budget TV, and the complexities of professional participation in events once reserved for amateurs. For future Summer Olympic hosts—Sydney, Australia, will stage the Games in 2000, 13 cities are in the bag for 2004, and Edmonton, Calgary, Quebec City, Toronto, and nearly North York, Ont., are readying bids for 2008—Atlanta provided plenty of lessons.

The first, be warned, because the Gateway of the New South clearly was not. It is hard to blame Atlanta—they are just too darned nice. In putting up with over two million visitors, they were polite and generous. Even in the wake of the cruel bombing of Olympic Centennial Park, their spirited hospitality persisted. But from an organizational perspective, the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games seemed to address problems—on an actually unreliable computer system, inadequate bus services and even an early dearth of toilet facilities—only after they had reached nightmarish proportions.

Second lesson: give the visitors something to see outside the Games. Non-Olympic Atlanta was a sprawling city that left borders of pedestrian tourists wondering where the party was. (As one native put it: "Atlanta is a nice place to live, but I wouldn't want to visit here.") The downtown, nonetheless, featured with jockey sweater booths. That fairmarket atmosphere drew the ire of International Olympic Committee vice-president Dick Pound, who criticized the Atlanta organizers for licensing shops that cheapened the Olympic franchise. And how cheap was it? Near Olympic Park, lawmakers were selling fake gold medals for \$8 each, two for \$14.

Still, there were two Olympics this year: the Games sponsored by those who were there, and the Television Games, grand spectacles that, in the United States at least, NBC draped in red, white and blue. America (twice the world to Atlanta, and America TV—unlike the CBC in Canada—showed U.S. athletes almost exclusively and ignored its guests. Beyond that, TV asserted itself as a major audience on the Games themselves—NBC did, after all, pay \$625 million for exclusive TV rights. Olympic officials rescheduled high-draw events, like the 100-m sprint, to accommodate the network's prime-time slots.

And NBC was not alone helping to manufacture controversy. When Carl Lewis won his ninth career gold medal in the long jump, commentator Craig Macdonald badly asked viewers how Lewis could be denied a spot on the 4 x 100-m relay team. Forget that nobody in the track community seriously thought Lewis, 35, actually deserved a spot on the team of twenty-something sprinters. The point was, his spot for an unprecedented 10th Olympic gold would make great TV. "Think of the ratings," said Lewis's manager, Joe Douglas, making what proved to be a priceless pitch for his client's inclusion at the relay.

An Olympic fever went, none descended so far as basketball, dominated yet again by NBA professionals. The Dream Team games were uniformly lopsided. The highlight of their match against China was Charles Barkley's cheerleading to the tune of YMCA in front of a decidedly subdued audience. Perhaps, at last, Dream Team-style professionalism at the Olympics is losing its appeal. The same night, the American supporters.

After the hype, the commedia and the show-offs (obscure ties that will persist, ballroom dancing might be an official demo sport in Sydney), it was hard to find reminders of the Olympic spirit. But they were still around: Jeanette Cavill ran for Canada in the women's 100-m relay at the 1996 Games in Berlin, and she was in Atlanta last week. A Toronto native who now lives in Florida and the Bahamas, she recalled how in 2005 she had to pay her own way to Montreal, before setting sail for Europe, how Canadian officials had promised the athletes \$5 a day to cover expenses—"but we never saw it," said Cavill. "There wasn't money in those days." No big endorsements. Cavill ran, like thousands of other Olympians did and still do, for the love of sport and country. Today, she still travels at Olympic achievements, still beams with pride when Canadians do well. But the notions an important difference. "I think, in my day," Cavill said, "we had more fun."



Atlanta sourcer stalks a flea-market atmosphere



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Memorial at site of bombing in Atlanta's Centennial Olympic Park. Women over children's shoulders on The X-Files and conspiracy theories

# The fear factor

BY BRUCE WALLACE

**Governments grapple with a new, anonymous style of terror**

If the terrorist's aim is to chill whole societies with fear, then the intimacy of bomb-planters must be uniquely terrifying in summer 2001. A crude pipe bomb at the Atlanta Olympics, which killed one person, continued to generate massive publicity with television's chilling eye monitoring a vigil over the apartment of the petty, unacknowledged Georgia security guard who emerged last week as a leading suspect. Divers continued to plumb the dark Atlantic waters off Long Island, N.Y., for bodies and wreckage that night after firm evidence of what almost everyone suspects: that a bomb brought down TWA's Flight 800 as its way to Paris last month. And politicians clattered over each other to pledge their determination to fight terrorism, which U.S. President Bill Clinton now calls the number 1 threat of the 21st century. There was even another well-publicized summit of world leaders to discuss ways to handle the problem, the third such international gathering this year. In all, much cause for a terrorist to allow a self-satisfied smile.

It remains to be seen whether all the attention focused on the threat will do anything to eradicate it. The world's seven leading industrial powers, plus Russia, came up with a 25-point plan last

week in Paris, with measures ranging from increasing co-operation between intelligence agencies to clamping down on arms sales and keeping extremists off the Internet. But the G-7 countries are still divided on the fundamental issue of whether terrorist groups are backed by "major" states like Iran and Libya and, if so, what to do about it. Washington wants international sanctions applied against countries which, as Clinton put it, "practice terrorism with you in the daytime and fund terrorism to kill your innocent citizens at night." But European powers insist that maintaining these trade connections with countries like Iran offers a chance for "constructive dialogue" to produce results. (Clinton officials refused to state a preference, suggesting only that Clinton will back any consensus that emerges.) "So what will come from today?" asked German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel rhetorically after the Paris gathering. "Certainly not miracles."

Actually many observers believe that fighting terrorism with what amounts to little more than a photo opportunity does more harm than good. "Such meetings are really a success for terrorism—they are the oxygen of publicity," says William Gutteridge, director of London's Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism. "And never underestimate the power of the clock-

work. If an Olympic medal goes to the Atlanta Games will be inappropriate, someone will want to demonstrate that they are not." Indeed attacks have followed each and every summit this year. The Irish Republican Army blew up downtown Manchester, England, in June. Despite the emergency March 11th police strike at Stormy Sheldahl, Rogers, where world leaders had to cancel "your day has passed." And separatist Basque guerrillas targeted Spain's tourist industry by bombing airports shortly after June's annual G-7 meeting in Lyon, France, where terrorism dominated public discussion.

The problem, as always, is the gap between words and action. The West has been issuing condemnations and striking treaties against terrorism for more than two decades. The G-7 crafted the 1978 Bonn Declaration on Terrorism, in which the group pledged to impose a collective air embargo on any state that refused to prosecute or extradite "hunting" suspects—but never used its provisions. Nor has the United States implemented the tougher security measures that European airports have set in place since the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am passenger jet over Lockerbie, Scotland. Last week, Clinton pushed for new vetting steps to help police prevent terrorist violence. But his proposal quickly encountered challenges from civil libertarians who warned against infringements of personal freedom, a reminder of the ever-present tension between the quests for security and liberty. Despite the summer's pledge to keep weapons out of terrorist hands, France's Foreign Minister Horrie de Charette told "national flag" the United States where arms sales are practically negotiated in the name of a long-standing tradition of freedom.

Intelligence experts argue that it is far more important to identify and target potential terrorists before they strike than to worry about punishing them after the fact. The key, they say, is to get the various national agencies with their ingrained cultures of secrecy to trust each other enough to share information. Despite the end of the Cold War, the CIA has been reluctant to offer its sophisticated intelligence to UN peacekeeping missions, or its electronically patterned evidence of war crimes to investigators at the international tribunal in The Hague. "The strategy of the United States and other Western powers here, has been based on the reluctance of each government to share sensitive information and sources on most international crimes other than drug trafficking. Even Britain's various police agencies have often competed rather than co-operated in the fight against the IRA. "Sharing information goes much better than people think," insists a senior Canadian security official. "But it operates on a case-by-case basis, where you know the person you're dealing with. No one's about to open their computers to others."

Nor do the differences over how to deal with states like Iran seem bridgable for now. "It is impossible to have a co-ordinated response without talking about sponsors," says Christopher Andrew of Cambridge University in England, an expert on intelligence agencies. "Ten years of European dialogue with us to prevent Soviet influence from having to live its life on the run has gotten us nowhere. Anti-terrorism measures have no credibility unless Europe is prepared to live the bullet when it comes to Iran and Libya." European leaders hit back that Washington holds a new plastic and outdated right to vilify foreign governments. "Terrorism is changing," said de Charette. "We see an increasing number of groups with a radical cultural ideology, acting autonomously and sometimes not even claiming responsibility."

That development—the emergence of the al-Qaeda terrorist—deeply worries Western officials. Whether or not one agreed with their aims, the Palestine Liberation Organization's mediation for violence in the 1970s and '80s was clear, and could be addressed politically. The portrait of the new post-Cold War terrorism—"off a panacea, schooled on The X-Files and generic conspiracy theories," says Andrew—is harder to combat. "We are beginning to see troubling signs of what the future could hold if we don't take strong action," said Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Austin in Paris last week. "Terrorists are now getting weapons of mass destruction, chemical, biological, even nuclear weapons. It really has a doomsday quality unless we act now." And it was easy to imagine a terrorist's smirk at the ripple of fear. □

## ON THE DARK SIDE

The world learned a lot about Richard Jewell last week, but his upbringing, especially the 38-year-old Jew with his mother and her Luigia, finally in an apartment in North Atlanta. He worked at different jobs after high school and eventually pursued a career in law enforcement. He collected guns, and former employers claimed that he was occasionally overzealous, both as a sheriff's deputy and a security guard in Hartsfield County in northern Georgia. All this and more was revealed after police let it be known that Jewell was their main suspect in the bombing of Atlanta's Centennial Olympic Park in the early hours of July 27. His face was on TV newscasts and newspaper front pages. His home was surrounded by a media encampment. The FBI combed his apartment and searched a cabin he once rented at the north Georgia mountains. And all this information became public even though Jewell had not been charged with the crime. "A case such as this is complex," FBI spokesman Jay Spaulding cautioned, "and complex cases take time."

As 11 months of time go, Jewell's was a doozy. He was hailed as a hero for spotting a suspicious backpack



Jewell, once a hero, has his will over the case

and evacuating a technicians' tower just before a pipe bomb exploded the park during a free concert, killing one man, wounding and injuring others. He was subsequently interviewed on NBC and CNN.

But Jewell, who had been working for the security firm that patrolled the AT&T Global Village, a telecommunications theme centre in the downtown park, soon became the focus of the investigation. A background probe revealed his childhood career in law enforcement and his love of guns, and police found a few nails at his former cabin similar to those used as shrapnel in the pipe bomb. But by late in the week, investigators had yet to make an arrest.

With the international media in Atlanta covering the Games, Jewell became a worldwide star. His early move was followed, his mother had to vacate his apartment. The circumstances made many foreign reporters uncomfortable. The suspect was being intensely scrutinized without being charged—something that would be forbidden by law in many countries, including Canada. Moreover, Jewell's friends found the accusation difficult to swallow. Hartsfield County deputy Brian McNair said that the claim that Jewell is his own was the only thing true. "The other stuff," said McNair, "doesn't sound like Richard at all." Innocent or guilty, Jewell's life will never be the same.

JAMES DEARON in Atlanta

## The biggest shift since the New Deal

Andrea Arafat Bush was carrying her three-year-old daughter, Anisela, in one arm and her five-year-old son, Yasser, in the other as she glided through a shopping center in Columbia, Md. At the age of 18, she is not

agreeing to sign the bill, he deprived his Republican challenger Bob Dole of a week to beat him with Dole was left lurching again that Clinton had finally agreed to support his ideas on welfare reform. Clinton had more good political news last week

### Clinton backs sweeping welfare cuts



Clinton child in Houston: a solid political calculation

The bill passed both the House of Representatives and the Senate after President Bill Clinton defied many of his advisers and announced that he would sign it. It was Clinton's biggest decision on domestic policy—accepting a Republican-sponsored plan to cut in half his 1995 campaign promise to “end welfare as we know it.” Even he acknowledged that his advisers were divided, with traditional liberals disappointed that a Democratic president would sign a plan that will cut federal welfare spending by \$75 billion over the next six years. “This bill is not welfare reform, but welfare repeal,” said Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat from New York. “It is the first step in dismantling the social contract that has been in place in the United States at least since the 1930s.”

But in an election year with the public mood firmly in favor of cuts to welfare, Clinton made a cold political calculation positioning himself as a centrist appealing to swing voters who might be tempted by the Republicans’ anti-welfare message. By

control over the \$20 billion it provides to the provinces for welfare, insisting only that the provinces not impose residency requirements for recipients. Similarly, the U.S. welfare bill will dramatically reduce Washington's role in social assistance once it takes effect next June. The federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children program will be scrapped. Instead, Washington will give individual states grants and let them design their own welfare programs under strict new guidelines.

But the American changes go much further than those adopted even by the radical Conservative governments of Ontario and Alberta. The bill that Clinton promised to sign will set a lifetime limit of five years of welfare for each family (Canada has no such limit). It will end welfare for legal immigrants to the United States (immigrants to Canada are fully eligible for benefits). And it will require an able-bodied adult to work after two years or lose his benefits. In Canada, four provinces are bringing in more limited forms of so-called welfare.

Crucially, the U.S. bill will deny medical insurance coverage, called Medicaid, to adults who lose welfare by refusing to work. Because Canada's medicare system is not tied to social assistance programs, no one on welfare can be penalized by losing health care. And a person who leaves the welfare system to take a low-paying job in the United States may lose medical insurance, while a Canadian who is forced off welfare does not face that risk. “People will do a lot better off in the Canadian system,” said economist John Richards, a professor at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., and an analyst with the C. D. Howe Institute. “And the biggest difference is that health care is guaranteed.”

The U.S. plan includes other major shifts. Child-care services will be provided for single mothers, and housing benefits will be cut to encourage them to live with their own parents. Each year a higher percentage of one state's welfare recipients must be working at least 30 hours per week, reaching 50 per cent by 2002. States that fail to meet these goals will lose some of their federal funds. New methods will be instituted to find so-called deadbeat dads and make them pay child support. And food stamps—estimated at 35 million Americans—will be cut by \$4 billion over the next six years. For Andreia Bush, it all means one thing: “A lot of folks in this country are going to be hurtin’ bad.”

ANDREW PHILLIPS with  
WILLIAM LOWMYER in Washington

## NOTES

### YELTSIN 'WEARY'

Russian President Boris Yeltsin is suffering from “subacute exhaustion” in the wake of the recent presidential election and will need at least two months to recover, an aide told a local newspaper. Yeltsin, 62, who had two heart attacks last year, moved into a sanatorium outside Moscow in mid-July, but spokeswoman Ganna Sitnikova insisted the president's illness was not related to his heart problems. He has continued to receive a stream of official visitors while resting.

### AIDED GUNNED DOWN

Scratch warrior, Mohamed Farah Adow, whose regime fighters harried the U.S. army, died from bullet wounds after being shot in a battle with rival clans. Adow's supporters killed dozens of U.S.-led peacekeepers sent in 1993 to restore law and order in former-kill Somalia. Spoken for and agencies said they hoped his death would lead to peace after half a decade of fighting.

### NAZI KILLER REARRESTED

Former Nazi SS Capt. Erich Priebke was rearrested by Italian police hours after a military court ruled that he was just following orders when he helped massacre 335 Italian civilians in German-occupied Rome 52 years ago. Officers led the 33-year-old Priebke past shouting protesters to a police van, which drove him to a nearby prison. He will remain there until a hearing is held on his possible extradition to Germany.

### TROUBLE IN MOSTAR

U.S. envoy John Kornblum traveled to Mostar in Bosnia to try to break a political deadlock in the ethnically divided city. Croat leaders refused to recognize a Muslim victory at June elections for the Mostar municipal council, raising concerns that the results of nationwide elections due next month will not be honored.

### JEWISH EXPANSION

Ending a two-year freeze, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's hardline government said it will allow the expansion of Jewish settlements on occupied lands. Under a 1953 accord with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israel agreed to postpone the future of the settlements. Palestinian leaders, who were the writers of an article to peace, immediately denounced the decision.

### AN EMBRYO 'MASSACRE':

Recloning techniques at British fertility clinics in Britain began destroying unintended human embryos after a five-page legal storage limit passed. As many as 1,300 frozen embryos were to be disposed of in what the Vatican called a “genomic massacre.” The tiny four-cell disks, created in laboratories by fertilizing human eggs with sperm outside the womb, were intended to be implanted into infertile women. But the parents failed to reply to the clinics, or no longer wanted them. Only they can stop the process by which the embryos are thawed, dozed with a drop of alcohol or water and incubated.

Frozen human embryos are checked at a Birmingham hospital, five-year limit

## Burundi hit with sanctions

In an escalating struggle over the fate of Burundi, neighboring Tanzania closed its border with the ethnically torn country as part of a reported sanctions package aimed at pressuring the government to end the violence. Muwinyi Bwalya, Tanzania's foreign minister, said the country would cut off aid to the government. The border closures could quickly starve the army of vital supplies. The owner of one of Burundi's biggest fuel importers said dozens of oil tankers were already backed up at the border. “There is no sign they are going to move,” he said. But Bwalya defended his takeover as a legitimate move to end “volcanic violence” in Burundi, where 150,000 people have been killed in battles between the two groups. “The threats and sanctions,” he said, “will only deepen the fracture that already divides the nation.”

## A post-riot crackdown in Indonesia

The Indonesian military kept a tight grip on Jakarta in the wake of two days of rioting in which four people died and 249 people were arrested. Soldiers were told to shoot any rioters on sight, but the capital remained calm. The unrest erupted on July 27 after police took over the headquarters of the Indonesian democratic party and evicted supporters of ousted chairman Megawati Sukarnoputri. The popularity of the daughter of founding president Sukarno, who is still revered by Indonesia's poor, worried the military-backed government of President Abdurrahman, 75, which held parliamentary elections in 1998. The authorities had captured Megawati's sister in June, but defiant party members remained in the headquarters.



## The shakeout in retailing strikes Consumers Distributing

Swindled between a video arcade and a novelty store, the Consumers Distributing outlet at East York Square in Hamilton is closing in the end of another less-than-busy day. Despite banners boasting a \$44-million inventory sell-off—complete with colored balloons and stickers on most items promising up to 50 per cent off—sales have been slow. Behind the jewelry counter, a lone salesclerk fidgets to pass her time but clearly looks worried. "They told us not to talk to anybody," she tells a reporter who asks about the company's surprise announcement a day earlier that it is insolvent. "We don't really know very much," she adds nervously, "at what will happen."

Uncertainly over Consumers' future, in fact, extended all the way from the sales floor to the company's executive offices in Mississauga, Ont., last week. Best known for its stylish jewelry and order forms, an attractive catalogue full of low-priced jewelry, appliances and other goods, and a chronic lack of stock, the retail chain filed for protection from its creditors under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act on July 29. The chain—which has 217 stores across Canada and employs 3,900 people—now has until Nov. 15 to restructure its business by



Shoppers at Consumers' long-standing stock advantages and rising debt force the retailing landmark to seek protection from creditors

## Trouble in store

slashing staff, closing stores and selling off inventory. With last week's announcement, however, the 40-year-old retail landmark became just the latest victim of a bruising shakeout of Canadian retailing that is being driven by increased competition—much of it imported from the United States—weak consumer confidence and dramatic shifts in buying habits. And, analysts say, the bloodletting in the firms over "You can expect two or three more large national retailers to file for protection in the next two or three months," predicts Ken Kubus, president of Kubus Consultants of Toronto and a longtime retail watcher. "It just has to happen. It's a brutal retail environment out there."

Certainly, Consumers is far from alone in sustaining hard times lately. Other well-known Canadian stores have also hit the wall. • Earlier in July, Sears Canada announced that it will cut 1,200 jobs after losing \$8.6 million in the second quarter of 1996. The 130-store retail giant has already laid off 14,000 people during the past five years.

• Dynex Ltd., once a highlight of fashion, sought court protection last year, closing 105 of its 710 stores, across Canada and losing more than 1,800 workers go from its Up Top Tailors, Fairweather and Trimby's outlets.

• Last March, Station's Bay Co., North America's oldest retailer, with 181 stores in Canada, reported a dramatic drop in 1995

earnings with year-end profit falling to \$34.6 million from \$151.3 million the year before.

• Zellers Inc., owned by Hudson's Bay, announced the resignation of its president as well as plans to relocate its head office to Toronto from Montreal after a similarly disastrous drop in 1995 profits.

• T. Eaton Co. Ltd., another institution of Canadian retailing, put \$1 billion worth of its real estate up for sale last year in an effort to raise cash to offset poor sales.

• Kmart put its Brampton, Ont., head office up for sale last week, after replacing its Canadian president in January and firing a Canadian to sell off more than \$150 million worth of assets restructured at extreme prices.

Still, the anguish has been selective. Basking the prevailing gloom, Canadian Tire Corp. announced last week that it had made a \$34-million profit in the second quarter of 1996—up from \$32.3 million a year earlier. Over the longer term, while once-profit

ers cannot blame their difficulties entirely on consumers' unwillingness to buy True, some department stores, a sector that includes Sears, Eaton's and The Bay, saw combined sales fall 4.7 per cent in 1995, 1.1 per cent in 1994 and 3.7 per cent in 1993. But over those same years, discount department stores such as Wal-Mart, Zellers and Kmart have seen sales increase by two per cent, 9.7 per cent, and a whopping 13.4 per cent, with the bulk of the increases in this category going to Wal-Mart.

To a degree, such statistics underscore the growing presence and merchandising power of large, U.S.-based retail chains, as much as any and ongoing resistance in the Canadian market. Arkansas-based Wal-Mart, the world's largest retailer according to revenues, purchased 120 failing Woolco outlets in Canada in January, 1994. Since then, Wal-Mart has steadily gained consumer acceptance and, more importantly, market share, in Canada. Over the same period, other U.S.-based chains such as Atlanta-based Home Depot and Kentucky, Wash.-based Costco Corp., have also opened Canada, frequently inspiring specialized retail outlets with huge product selection and low prices in cavernous warehouse settings. Observes Wal-Mart's Canadian spokesman, Ed Gould: "We have seen a general shift away from department stores towards the discount stores as consumers continue to seek out value." But for other Canadian chains like Consumers, which already occupied the discount end of the retail spectrum, the Wal-Mart-led invasion has drastically increased pressures to slash prices and improve service.

Most retail analysts agree, however, that Canadian chains cannot pin all their woes on U.S.-based competitors. Mad Profits, an

analyst based in Maple, Ont., north of Toronto, says that shifting sales patterns also reflect changes in Canadian lifestyles. Citing one such factor, Profits' notes that the growing popularity of home offices and telecommuting has "created a fundamental change in our clothing needs." With fewer Canadians dressing up for a day at the office, he concludes, fashion outlets are feeling the pinch.

Similarly, Elliott Ethenberg, chairman and CEO of Prime Commerce Systems, a Toronto company that designs marketing strategies for large Canadian retailers such as Sears, A&P supermarkets and White Horse nurseries, detects a dramatic change in consumer priorities. Bored by prolonged economic uncertainty, Ethenberg says, most Canadians are choosing to "liquidate money away into savings accounts, into mutual funds and RRSPs," instead of into new purchases.

But Canadian retailers have been badly slow to respond to the new realities of the marketplace. Too many, Ethenberg insists, "think they can do what they did for the last time to get through the recession. They do not understand and refuse to accept that this is different." Merely keeping prices low, Ethenberg adds, will not be enough to save retailers who fail to make more

## OLD PLAYERS OUT, NEW PLAYERS IN

The turmoil in Canada's retail shopping sector has claimed dozens of formerly familiar business names over the past decade. A selection of ones prospering, and now vanished, Canadian retailers—and some of the outlets that have replaced them:

THEN	NOW
Woodward's	Price Costco
Simpsons	Value Village
Towers	Home Depot
Bergman Harold's	Future Shop
Kmart	Blockbuster
Woolworth	HMV
Miracle Food Mart	The Gap
Majestic	Business Depot
Barton's	Sportmart
Eiko	Computer City

swapping improvements in their operations, level of service and delivery of goods to the customer.

Up and last week, that analysis seemed particularly true of Costco. The company's reputation for fast dragging in the face of a changing marketplace was so well-established that University of Toronto economist David Foot claims it is his best-kept secret, *Block, Best & Bulk*. "One of customer service," Foot charges, "is something in which Canadian retailers are notoriously incompetent because, until the late 1980s, they were operating in a marketplace that didn't require it." To illustrate his argument, Foot recalls a slogan that Consumers used in the 1970s: "Seller a little, serve a lot." At the time, Consumers used the line to justify a poor distribution and warehouse system that often disappointed shoppers who waited in line to make a purchase, only to find that, all

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## BUSINESS

too often, the firm they wanted was out of stock. Today's hurried and overcrowded marketplace constant. Post systems, in not only unwilling to waste time waiting to make a purchase, but will not give a retailer a second chance if the first experience is unsatisfactory. Products First. "Those stores won't survive unless they upgrade the quality of their service, product or both."

It is a lesson that Consumers Insists it is learning. Chief executive officer Perry Carro says the company has already taken several steps to improve customer service. Many of its stores, he says, now have self service computers that let customers bypass lines and order goods directly. The company has also introduced the "Ten-percent promise"—a guarantee that Consumers will undercut any competitor's sale price on an item by five per cent—as well as a home-delivery service.

But time is running out. After peaking at more than \$1 billion in the mid-1980s when the company had a large U.S. division, Consumers' sales have declined to a projected \$240 million for the current year. At the same time, an aggressive capital spending program to create 11 supermarkets in major centers has cost more than \$25 million to the company's total \$250-million debt load. By last week, the company filed for liquidation in a cash-flow crisis and was forced to seek protection from its creditors.

And despite its court-mandated Nov. 15 deadline for restructuring, Consumers' fate may in fact be sealed by the end of next week. Montreal-based Quebec Inc., which has the contract to print the company's 1996 Christmas catalogue, has already sent out to complete the job unless Consumers pays the \$6 million already owed for past work and another \$4.5 million for this year's book. The catalogue, chock-full of toys, appliances, jewelry and other items, is the key to Consumers' Christmas season—normally responsible for more than 75 per cent of annual sales. A failure to print and distribute the catalogue to the five million households that usually receive it by the end of August, says Carro, "could be the death knell for the company." Even so, last ditch negotiations went on, last week to prevent that happening. Carro moved swiftly to attach the company's losses—announcing that half the company's 239 head office employees would be laid off by October.

Customers like Alice Verrier will miss Consumers if it fails. The 36-year-old Hamiltonian and her fiancé, Keith Woolley, bought their engagement rings at the Baitage Square store earlier this summer. Last week, they were back looking for a few items for their new home. "It would be real hard to see it close," Verrier says. But since the chain can attract more consumers like her, that may indeed be its fate.

DAVID LESTER

Deirdre McMurphy

## The Bottom Line

### The art of being a boss

**T**he market is a cruel mistress. For several years now, North American managers anxious for approval have anxiously pondered to the market's every whim. Over time, the increased clout of large institutions and money managers with quarterly performance deadlines has spawned a resolutely short-term focus in business. And that has done some long-term damage that is starting to surface.

Currently, the market has two hot buttons: corporate earnings and interest rates. The fate of interest rates is safely in the hands of inconvertible central bankers. Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has now attained a status comparable to the ascots of Delphi. Last week, markets waited eagerly for the release of economic growth figures for the second quarter of this year and for July unemployment numbers. But even more important, they watched for any clues to how Greenspan might view these inflation indices.

And what has his view could mean for the daughter's return.

Investors are almost equally obsessed with corporate earnings. Every major company that's coughed up second-quarter results recently has been subjected to intense scrutiny. And any sign of weakness has sent share prices reeling. The conclusion is obvious: neither corporate earnings nor the economy is cooking the danger of imminent inflation is diminishing and interest rates will likely stay put. But it isn't cool logic that drives the market; it's the dramatic dance of fear and greed.

At present, fear is leading the dance. And with legitimate cause. For much of this decade, senior managers have relied on the quick fixes of downsizing and asset sales to goose up earnings, please shareholders and enhance the value of their own stock options. The cult of re-engineering gained such a grip on top executives that those who didn't aggressively overhauled things were almost suspect. And the market warmly embraced companies that conformed to the lid. The more stock prices a company racked up, the stronger the share

price and the easier the access to capital. When AGAC initially announced 400,000 layoffs in January, its share price benefited by 30 (US) on the day the news was released.

A similar love-in occurred when Sunbeam Corp. announced the appointment of Albert (Khan) Duple as its new CEO on July 18. In his last job, with Scott Paper Co., Duple slashed people and sold off its assets. And revenues soared. With his appointment to Sunbeam, Duple's new reputation sent its stock soaring by at least 50 per cent to \$39.60.

The problem is that Sunbeam isn't a company that needs a thrashing. It has already been thrashed into a relatively low, low-cost operation. The challenge now before Duple is the need for creative, thoughtful solutions to some persistent problems. Issues like operating share growth, new product development and operating efficiency require a different, more subtle art of skills.

The question then is whether managers know how to manage. Can they give genuine sustainable earnings growth? Can they build as effectively as they have destroyed? As the quick returns of shock and awe wear thin, managers can no longer rely on tricks like those special one-time, one-off charges that wipe the slate clean. They must reinstate parameters espoused by the best and be consistent. They must develop strategies specific to their organization, rather than imposing prebaked solutions from above.

In a recent article in the *Harvard Business Review*, Henry Mintzberg, a professor of management at McGill University, raises serious doubts about the quality of today's business leaders. Above all, he is critical of knee-jerk cost-cutting, the fixation with measurement, the growing gap between management and the managers. Mintzberg doubts whether modern managers, nurtured in the halls of MBA programs, have the imagination or the guts to break away from the herd. No, in addition the treasury of capricious markets

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## A NEW FREE-TRADE DEAL

Canada and Israel signed a free-trade agreement that will immediately reduce tariffs on industrial goods traded between the two countries and gradually reduce duties on a variety of agricultural goods and fishery products. The agreement, which is expected to expand trade between the two countries beyond its present level of \$427 million, takes effect on Jan. 1, 1991.

## SKYDOME 1-BITOVE 0

An Ontario provincial court judge ordered Bove Corp., the company that serves food and beverages to spectators in the Toronto SkyDome's luxury corporate boxes, to slash its catering prices by 35 per cent. Skydome submitted to the court showed that Bove's prices—up to \$15 for a sandwich plate—were higher than those in comparable facilities.

## A TALE OF TWO ECONOMIES

The U.S. commerce department reported that the American economy grew at a modest 4.2-per-cent annual rate from April through June, the fastest pace in two years. Meanwhile, Statistics Canada reported that the output of goods and services in this country slipped forward at a disappointingly anemic 0.2 per cent in May, about the same pace as in the four previous months.

## MORTGAGE RATE CUTS

Analysts predicted that last week's interest rate cuts by lending institutions would provide a boost to housing construction and home sales across Canada. The cost of a one-year closed mortgage dropped to 8.135 per cent from 8.5 per cent, while mortgage rates for 30-year fixed-rate loans fell to 6.75 per cent from 7.25. The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce led the charge, with other major banks following suit.

## CP TO LIFT EASTERN TRACK

Canadian Pacific Ltd. announced that it will increase its freight rates on the country's inland routes in Ontario and Quebec, and move most of its maintenance operations for Eastern Canada to Toronto from Montreal, as part of a three-year plan to slash personnel losses in the region. Last week, the Montreal-based company, with 3257 workers at the going rate, reported that it had lost \$706 million from its eastern Canadian rail operations. Union officials said that the line closures threaten as many as 1,000 jobs.



Sun Publishing president Godfrey breaks the news: takeover and a \$471-million buy-out

## Rogers sheds the Sun empire

It was a case of back to the future for employees of The Toronto Sun late last week. About exactly three months after they had worked in the very offices of the newspaper's downtown office building to hear their boss, Toronto Sun Publishing Corp. president Paul Godfrey, tell them that the company was up for sale, they were called back to the same spot at midday Friday for another announcement. But this time, Godfrey's speech was greeted with laughter and the pop of champagne corks. The reason for the celebratory mood: a bid led by management to buy the company back from its present owners, Toronto's Rogers Communications Inc., had met success. Assuming the tentative agreement as planned, the Sun will soon be again what it was when it was launched in 1951—an employee-owned newspaper.

The deal affects more than the cheery Toronto behind Godfrey's company also publishes sister Sun in Ottawa, Calgary and Edmonton, as well as two community dailies, 57 for Philadelphia, or another bidder, in detail the existing deal. That agreement can be repeated if Rogers receives another cash offer of more than \$16.50 a share before Nov. 1. Meanwhile, analysts agreed that last week's sale will not be enough to reduce Rogers' debt to sustainable levels for the long term. After the company reported second-quarter losses last week of \$23.4 million on revenues of \$609.6 million, most Rogers watchers predicted that the company will soon put more of its assets on the block.

giant communications company put the Sun chain on the block in May in an attempt to reduce its \$1 trillion debt, three-quarters of it incurred when Rogers bought its interest in the Sun, along with Maclean Hunter Publishing Limited (which publishes Maclean's), in late 1984. By the time the deadline for offers passed on July 25, Rogers had received "more than two and less than 10" bids for the group, according to spokesman John E. Tory, president and CEO of Rogers Media Media Inc. Only one other bidder made its interest public: Montreal's Quebecor Inc. Tory insisted that the winning bid was selected because it was "financially superior" but some analysts saw the choice as a way to "blow out Quebecor," whose 75-year-old owner, Pierre Peladeau, has been both harshly critical of Sun management and warm to Quebec independence. Noted one Bay Street analyst, "it was to Rogers' advantage not to have met susceptible to comment that it sold out to a competitor."

There remains at least a slender opportunity for Peladeau, or another bidder, in detail the existing deal. That agreement can be repeated if Rogers receives another cash offer of more than \$16.50 a share before Nov. 1. Meanwhile, analysts agreed that last week's sale will not be enough to reduce Rogers' debt to sustainable levels for the long term. After the company reported second-quarter losses last week of \$23.4 million on revenues of \$609.6 million, most Rogers watchers predicted that the company will soon put more of its assets on the block.

# The Nation's Business

## Peter C. Newman

### A printer's bid to dethrone a premier

There's an angry voter in Kelowna, B.C., who wants to change Canada's political system. Fed up with the cynicism of politicians who make promises they know they can't keep and are willing to be their way into office, David Stockell—who runs a printing company in the Okanagan Valley—is asking the Supreme Court of British Columbia to overturn the results to six of the 38 ridings narrowly won by the NDP in the recent provincial election. (The opposition Liberals took 30 seats.) Stockell contends that Premier Glen Clark repeatedly misled during the campaign that the provincial budget was neither balanced nor in surplus position, when he knew or should have known this wasn't so. Only three weeks after the election, Finance Minister Andrew Peterson revealed that the province's current deficit was in fact \$235 million, and that the budget had never been balanced.

Stockell, 55, is basing his case on an often ignored but highly relevant paragraph (Section 354) of the B.C. Elections Act that states: "an individual or organization must not, by abduction, duress or fraudulent means... coopt, persuade or otherwise cause an individual to vote or refrain from voting for a candidate of a particular party." In other words, elections cannot be won by lying or misrepresentation.

That's a novel concept in this country if applied retroactively, honesty in politics would require a total rewriting of Canadian history. Every prime minister from John A. Macdonald has fiddled his way into power, treating truth as an impractical luxury. "Whatever words" has been the operational code of Canadian politicians on the stump or in office. To govern is to lie.

But Stockell is serious. He has hired a well-known local lawyer, Garry Brennan, to pursue the case, and is calling names to S. Canada his unique bid for honesty in politics. In the unlikely event that Stockell wins, by-elections will have to be called.

Stockell's chances are slim because he's challenging not just Clark, but the entire political system. Yet, it's refreshing that there's somebody out there, not only saying that he's sad as hell and not going to take it any more, but actually doing something about it. "The same here," he told me in an interview last week, "is that the election was very close, with the NDP actually winning only with lower votes than the opposition. I believe that the budgetary claims by the NDP leader were fraudulent but enough enough votes to alter the election results. If only a handful of the voters in those ridings where the governing party was successful had noticed, Clark would have lost."

Stockell is not just even particularly obsessive about his case. He just believes that politicians should be held responsible when they're adding people for support, and let's hope, politicians must be held accountable for every false promise they offer. To

pass voters by misrepresenting the facts is fraud, no matter what the B.C. Supreme Court rules, and should be treated as such. No democracy can function without political accountability—or without outsiders like David Stockell.

The death last week of Arthur Chold, the recently retired chairman of Burns Foods Ltd. in Calgary, raises the province of a unique character. One of the most important non-union businessmen in Alberta, he was a good workaholic whose pained corporate loyalty bordered on the fanatical. He was a social or sports person whatsoever. His time is spent at his office, his home, or his golf course.

It was true that Chold invested most of himself in his work and that he earned the name inactive Burns Foods into a \$1.5-billion corporation that became Alberta's largest private employer. Chold deliberately maintained a public profile outside his company, but he left a fascinating private life, worth describing now that he has passed away, at 85. He was a skilled flyer, performing impressive aerobics in his own vintage Tiger Moth, and captured his 30-year Clyde III traveler on some hair-raising voyage off Vancouver Island's west coast. The well-dressed vessel was typical of Chold, toughy built but fashionable, his white-capped engine room as neat and innocent of fire-alarm as the desk in his Calgary office. He was also typical of Chold that when he purchased his boat, he also bought the company that made it, Casco Cove Manufacturing Ltd., just to keep tabs on getting first-class work.

He was a learned man, having graduated from Queen's in Commerce, studied French literature at Laval, and taught himself German, Spanish, Latin, Greek and Russian. He proved these books, and personally saved the Canadian Authors' Association from collapse. He owned a collection of the largest private collections of military history books in the country and during the Cold War was regularly flown to the Pentagon for secret briefings. An admirer of Julius Caesar's authoritarian approach, Chold once told me "his qualities of leadership apply equally well to business as to military matters." He had little patience with modern management theory or corporate takeovers. His vigorous personality with a strong sense of humor and a sense of the soul, he was kind to strangers and ruthless with competition. His only weakness was to wear a multi-holed target that fired his head so awkwardly he must have known it was a bad joke. He came daily to his office until six months ago and was well into his 80s when he experienced one of his greatest thrills: a visiting American journalist had heard about his firm's skills and allowed him to give him a supervised crash. When he started to lecture the photographer on how the election seat works, Chold greatly interrupted: "I won't need that. At my age, if I get into trouble, I'll just ride her down."

# Special Report

BY RAE COCKLE

**H**enry Hahn arrived last week that Canada would give him sanctuary from the United States, which wanted to put him in jail, but he lost. Now in the Clinton Correctional Facility at Dannemora, N.Y., Hahn is about seven months into a sentence of seven to 25 years for sodomy, which will likely become nine to 25 years when they punish him for fleeing across into Ontario. That may explain his bitterness as he sits in the prison visitors' room beneath a painted wall mural of forest and flowers to talk about his 25½ years as a fugitive that ended when Immigration Canada towed his boat across the border. "I'll be 62 or 63 before I get out of here," says the 47-year-old Hahn, a divorced father and onetime candidate for mayor of Rhine, N.Y. "But I do a hole for myself so I don't ask anybody for status or anything."

Hahn may not get many visitors but up until he was deported last winter, he belonged to a select company—the thousands of foreign fugitives, mostly Americans, who regularly flee to Canada to avoid prosecution or imprisonment. No one knows how many are here at any given time. But at the end of June, Immigration had arrest warrants for 9,000 people, a mix of criminals and relatively minor offenders such as failed refugee claimants.

And authorities say more and more alien lawbreakers are turning to Canada for refuge. An FBI spokesman at the U.S.

Embassy in Ottawa says flatly: "There are literally scores, scores upon scores of fugitives up here at any given time." And, he adds, "the majority coming to Canada is on the rise." Kimberly Prine, director of the federal justice department's international assistance group, formally established in 1994 to coordinate extradition requests from other countries, agrees. "I don't know what the crime is, but the volume is on the increase," she says.

The fugitives and hiding likely resemble the ones already caught in an unexpectedly productive roundup of foreign criminals that began about a year ago. Along with a slew of run-of-the-mill offenders, the catch included suspected or convicted killers, professional hit men, armed rapists, armed robbers, big-time drug traffickers, million-dollar swindlers, and small-time thieves, gangs and pushers. Many had been in Canada for years, using forged or stolen documents—drivers' licenses, passports, work histories and birth certificates—to get workers and unemployment insurance benefits, medical and hospital care, and sometimes legit-

imate jobs. Others continued to live by crime—robbery, drug dealing, even murder for profit.

The drive to close border was launched by the RCMP and Immigration Canada, working closely with police in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. By the end of 1995, they had arrested more than 3,600 alien lawbreakers and deported or extradited most of them. That total will likely exceed 5,000 by the end of this year.

One explanation for the scale of the invasion is America's widening war on violent crime. This year's tally alone now exceeds rate, largely lethal assault or shoot-to-killers. Fourteen states have enacted so-called three-strikes-or-you're-out laws, which mandate a sentence of 25 years to life for a third felony conviction. Several states have introduced minimum sentences and abolished parole. "Partly as a result of that," the FBI source said, "we've pushed people out of the United States to the next closest place they can go, which is Canada."

And every week, they are being pursued, arrested and kicked

back out of Canada, to the United States and a host of other countries. The majority, like the slacker, six-inch, 200-lb. Hahn, are deported. The rest are extradited, principally to the United States, to their trial or a return to prison. Dozens of others languish in Canadian jails while their lawyers, usually paid by the Canadian taxpayer through provincial legal aid plans, collect fees that can easily reach \$10,000 and beyond to challenge their client's deportation or extradition. "That's the harsh reality," says noted Toronto criminal lawyer Edward Greenbaum. "Our government pays the bills for a lot of these guys."

The bills, in fact, can go a lot higher than \$10,000, as Toronto lawyer Paul Shindler found out. At 1 p.m. on March 1, Henry Hahn, having lost his appeal against his 1990 conviction on five counts of sodomy with boys age 15 and 16, was supposed to be in an Elmhurst, N.Y., courtroom to be committed to custody. Instead, he had elected to run to southern Ontario, driving across the border without incident. "All they asked me was just the normal stuff, where are you going and when are you coming back," Hahn says, "and I said I was just going to visit friends for the day."

In the following six weeks, Hahn used his own passport to visit Amsterdam and return to Canada, registered under his own name at a succession of motels in and



## Police have nabbed 3,600 alien fugitives—with 9,000 on the lam

*Hahn: Toronto fugitive against making an arrest (above left): 'Who knows how many are out there? There could be hundreds. Thousands. Who can say?'*

around Toronto and, when he ran out of money, openly slept in his car in a waterfront park. On April 16, he was arrested by a uniformed police officer who ran a check on his New York license plate. Until catching fugitives became a priority, that plate number could easily have been buried in police paperwork for weeks. Ordered deported, Hahn lived slowly who won one major victory in his 20-year battle: the Federal Court of Canada ruled in February, 1990, that the Canadian law setting the legal age of consent for minors at 16 was unconstitutional because it discriminated against homosexuals. (The age is 14 for other sexual activity.)

As a result, the offences for which Hahn was charged were no longer a crime in Canada—and therefore not grounds for deportation. But Immigration, determined to get rid of him, hit back on a technicality: to disprove that he was a bull predator when he crossed the border on Dec. 18, 1990, he was driven to the Fort Erie, Ont.-Buffalo, N.Y., crossing and handed over to Customs police. "I'm a baby-sitter, that's what it's considered," Hahn says, eyes roving over the room's noisily plastic chairs in pink and orange. "I could easily get away with it again. But if I happen to be caught, I'm definitely, had put in \$80,000 worth of work on Blair's behalf for which he never got paid, Hahn was profitable and legal and had refused to help on the grounds that the case lacked merit.

Offices' campaign to clear Hahn was launched in July, 1994, by then-Immigration Minister Sergio Marchi. The Canadian public was only warned about crime, but, as opinion polls have shown, critics of immigration levels—was outraged over several widely publicized deportation-related felonies. One of the four men charged after 23-year-old Georgian Leonides died of a shotgun blast during a late-night robbery of a Toronto store on Sept. 4, 1994, has been sentenced to 20 years in prison. But the special division of the Immigration and Refugee Board had upheld his appeal for a second chance. In British Columbia, Jose Salinas-Mendoza resurfaced in Vancouver in May—six months after he had been deported to El Salvador for sexualizing 10 criminal offences, including sexual assault. And in June, Clinton Gayle, ordered deported to Jamaica in 1991, shot and killed Toronto police Const. Todd Baylis and wounded his partner. Gayle was convicted of first-degree murder last January and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Less than a month after Baylis's funeral, the RCMP launched a task force with agents to work Twenty Murders—12 in Toronto and four each in Montreal and Vancouver—joined immigration teams in the fugitive hunt. At the same time, immigration officers were assigned to work with the police departments in the three cities. But right away there were problems. Among three Immigration computer tasks was not programmed to follow and identify those in its 11 million files who had broken the law either here or abroad but not been deported. Again, although the department always counted deportations, it did not know, prior to 1994, how many of those involved were criminals.

When he announced the crackdown, Marchi estimated that about 600 individuals had been singled

## The catch includes killers, rapists, big-time drug dealers

out for deportation for serious crimes. Less than two months later, the task force had turned up nearly 1,300 who had committed offences punishable under Canadian law by prison sentences of 10 years or more. Lou Jodanis, then director of Immigration's enforcement branch, conceded that the department had severely underestimated the situation.

The dimensions of that problem soon became apparent: by the end of 1994, the criminals had culled and disposed 1,738 criminals—three times Marchi's estimate, and more than one-quarter of all the people, including valid refugee claimants, ordered to leave that year. On Feb. 3, 1995, the cabinet got a major boost when the House of Commons Bill C-44, giving the government power to fast-track the worst offenders out of the country, saw phony immigration documents from the mail and deny felonies the right to make refugee claims. "Canadians will not tolerate those who abuse our generosity and violate our laws," Marchi said.

Even so, Marchi's bill and the police action condemned the legislation as inadequate. Canadian Police Association executive director Scott Newark, demanding stronger barriers at the border, and the law remained him of "putting a Band-Aid on the Habsburgs." Marchi, however, was committedly upbeat. "There is no welcome in this country for thugs and criminals," he proclaimed. "They can wrap their feet elsewhere." Last September, Marchi and Solicitor-General Herb Gray announced that the task force would become permanent. By the end of 1995, the two-year task of criminal deportations had reached 2,494. The justice department estimated that an additional 300 to 500 aliens had either been extradited or were fighting to avoid being sent home.

Welcome or not, the thugs and evildoers have kept coming, not only from the United States but from around the world. And against that threat, Canadian law enforcement agencies have gradually built a stronger, sharper concentration among themselves and with fugitive hunters abroad. Integrated the international police organization that acts as an information clearinghouse, the U.S. and European justice departments, the FBI, Britain's Scotland Yard, and police in Latin America, the Far East, even Russia. The immigration department has put more investigators and so-called consular officers at its consular offices in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

The 31-member unit in Vancouver is larger than it has ever been. "We're starting to deal more effectively with foreign criminals," says enforcement manager Rob Johnston, "and we're serious about it." And because the focus on criminals has made the job riskier, immigration officers across Canada are now equipped with batons and pepper spray



Thomas: the clerk was suspicious



Baylis caught on his doorstep



Peay: two nations within 30 hours



Fredericks: a SWAT team helped out

(although not the firearms carried by U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service officers).

Analyst Fredericks's case illustrates the potential cost, manpower demands and hazards implicit in chasing offenders in flight. The 34-year-old Fredericks, an Estonian, entered Canada on Nov. 27, 1993, at Niagara Falls, Ont., and promptly disappeared. His Russian passport later turned out to be bogus. In the months that followed, he was arrested for shoplifting in Ottawa and Gatineau, Que., but failed to show up for his trials. Last October, an Ottawa judge put him on a year's probation for breaching the regional watch system of \$8,800. But then Fredericks tried to get a social insurance number, using the name of a Toronto man who already had one, and officials called police. From Montreal, they learned that Fredericks, wanted for murder in Estonia, was a suspected contract killer and considered violent, armed and dangerous. He was finally arrested by an RCMP immigration team last April 23 in an apartment building in the Vancouver west end. Escorted to the airport by a city police SWAT unit, he was flown back to Estonia on May 1, accompanied by two Ministers and an immigration officer. Police assume that most aliens on the run are either armed or dangerous—or both. In mid-September, 1994, 33-year-old Jerome

Trudny, serving five years in jail for first-degree rape and armed bank robbery, walked away from Utah's Bonneville Community Correctional Center for sex offenders two days after he had been paroled there from Port of the Mountain state prison. He fled to Toronto, using stolen identification documents mailed to him by his girlfriend who had divorced him.

Once in the city, Trudny moved into her apartment and spent the fall and winter collecting welfare, getting free medical care for his glaucoma and walking the dog. On March 23, 1995, waiting police, acting on a tip, grabbed him as he returned home. He showed no resistance and was simply driven to the Fort Erie-Buffalo border and handed over to the FBI. "He never would ever take him back alive," said a Toronto police officer. "He'd be wanted."

Trudny fell victim to the 20-year-old Metropolitan Toronto Police fugitive squad—the only city police unit of its kind in the country—which collaborates closely with both Immigration and the Mounted. The six undercover cops in jeans, sport shirts and running shoes, backed up by a high-tech arrest team, work out of a heavily secured, anonymous six-story building in North Toronto. On the squad room's wall are photos of America's most wanted, a sign reading "Let them not in hell," and a huge mirror poster of Har-

ison Ford in *The Fugitive*.

Between Jan. 1 and June 15 of this year, the unit tracked down 38 foreign criminals, nearly one every four days—"and we're not talking about guys who could easily be tracked by their service visas," says Det.-Sgt. Rob Morrow, the section commander. "Who knows how many are out there? There could be hundreds. Thousands. Who can say? It's a greater problem than we originally thought but it's too early to try to put a number on it." All he knows, says Morrow, is that his six cops "are extremely busy and if I had another six, I could keep them busy, too."

His squad, and also chosen across Canada, depend on tips, informants—and luck. Fugitives are frequently spotted by viewers of shows like NBC's *Unsolved Mysteries* and *48 Hours* or even contacted directly by citizens who see a familiar face in a posted film wanted poster and, now, even on the Internet, which hosts several most-wanted Web sites. "We find a lot of people because they haven't changed their names," Morrow says. "I guess because they're left alone they figure they're not a different man. Some of them aren't too bright, but others are very clever."

Most, like the fastidiously clean Timothy Peay, fall somewhere in between. On the evening of July 14, 1994, two women, one 21 and the other 23, were sexually beaten and raped within 3½ hours of each other in the college town of Chato in Northern California's Sacramento Valley. Eight days later, one of the victims picked Peay out of a police lineup, and a liquor store clerk identified him as the man who had been with the second victim shortly before she was attacked. He was charged with two counts of aggravated rape and one of burglary. When Peay failed to show up for a trial hearing, says Chato police officer Jeff Hart, "he was ordered to be found guilty."

But not for long. Morrow's fugitive squad, acting on a tip, arrested him on Dec. 17, 1994. On July 28, following a fruitless 24-hour fight against extradition, the squad drove him to Toronto international airport where he was delivered into the hands of U.S. marshals and flown back to California.

The law drew his fate with Michael Thibault, 20, and his 28-year-old girlfriend, Malibu's Thomas, a cocaine addict. On Oct. 12, 1995, police in Marietta, Ga., found the body of choreogra-



Johnston (centre) and police allies: serious about removing criminals

## Public outrage led to a novel approach

shaded Debbie Stewart in a storage shed behind the townhouse where she had allowed Tobias and Thomas to live. Steiner with a table leg and clamped to a table with a plastic bag over her head, she had been doing for a week, Marletta police Det.-Sgt. Danny Messner said that according to Stewart's mother, her daughter had gone to the house to see Tobias the past about the first Stewart's car was missing and her stolen credit cards led a trail north through Ohio to Toronto on Oct. 16, a panache clerk became suspicious when a couple tried to hook an engagement ring after leaving her they had just been married. He called the Metro police police squad and they were arrested. Charged with murder and burglary, Tobias and Thomas waived extradition and were escorted back to Georgia last March 20.

Deported or extradited criminals who end up serving long prison sentences in their home countries are not likely to be back. But hundreds of underclassmates sneak back, anywhere from a day to several years after leaving having been booked out. More than 150 of the 11,200 people deported in 1994 and 1995 had landed deported at least once before. A further 700 one-time deportees tried to re-enter the country but were turned away by immigration officers. The problem, says Messner, is that a 30 to 45-day jail sentence for defying a deportation order is "not a deterrent." Some are deported to a danger to the public, he adds, "might think twice about coming back if he knows he faces, say, a year in prison if he's caught."

The real reason rarely by foreign threat or fear, control and public safety, but to one last reason: "Some are deported to a danger to the public, he adds, "might think twice about coming back if he knows he faces, say, a year in prison if he's caught."

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## BACK BEHIND BARS

### Alien suspects caught hiding in Canada get a free ride to the border



Doyle in Milwaukee: 'When you commit a crime, you gotta be willing to do the time'

### Wanted in Arizona and California

If the non-crowned career of Alfred William Doyle demonstrates anything, it is that the Canada-U.S. border is not much of a barrier to a fugitive on the run. The 62-year-old Toronto-born Doyle, who has been in nine American and Canadian penitentiaries, since he was 17, broke out of the Arizona State Prison near Phoenix last April 1, after serving two years of a 1040-year sentence for armed robbery. The heat and the dust, Doyle says, were aggravating his asthma, so he climbed onto the roof of a disjunct tractor truck and rode out of the prison grounds to freedom.

He hitchhiked north through California, Oregon and Washington and, he says, crossed the border into British Columbia about 60 km west of Chilliwack after midnight. A couple of hours later, the owner of a farm equipment dealership spotted him near his property and called the Mounties, who found him hiding between two big tractor tires. He told them he had lost all his ID, and a police computer check of the name he made up was negative. So they removed his handcuffs, drove him to the Trans-Canada highway and sent him hitchhiking on his way.

Doyle spent four days in Chilliwack being treated as a hospital outpatient for a leg in-

fection, then headed east to Toronto to visit the common-law wife he had not seen since 1977 when he began serving a 10-year sentence for armed robbery at both institutions in Kingston for the robbery in 1984. But he made a mistake—his grand a phone call from her home but the police, informed of his escape, had tapped the line. On May 3—33 days after leaving Arizona—they grabbed him.

Now, sitting in a tiny room at Milwaukee Penitentiary near Kingston, Doyle looks tired, like a man after a hard day's work. He wears a shapeless, red short-sleeved jumpsuit. His hair is wavy, he has a beard under his right eye and most of his teeth are missing. He had three years remaining when he escaped from Kingston but with a year added for jailbreaking, he now will serve four. That, Arizona will claim he said, when it is finished with him. California wants him for armed robbery and attempted murder, although he claims he never tried to kill anybody.

"I've been in crime pretty well all my life and these good boys and their bad times," says Doyle. "When you commit a crime, you gotta be willing to do the time for the crime. You don't go to three to five anybody, but sometimes it's unavoidable. But I'm 62 going on 53 and it's beginning to tell on me."

### Home free in Canada—almost

A fugitive's chances of not getting caught improve with the passage of time, and Stephen Bray must have figured he had made it. For years, he wandered the forests of Ontario's remote Collingwood neighborhood, far from Marshall County Ky., where he is wanted for arson and two counts of murder. Then on Feb. 6, 1995, police routinely cruising the area identified Bray from a photograph and arrested him. He was released after a hearing. He has been lodged in the Metro West Detention Centre ever since, fighting both Kentucky, which wants to extradite him, and Canada which wants to deport him.

The flight of the slightly built, bearded, 50-year-old Bray began sometime after Nov. 8, 1982, when his estranged wife, Audrey, 28, and her 74-year-old mother, Elsie Work, on the outskirts of Boston, Ky. Their bodies, both shot in the head, were found in the ruins. The Marshall County sheriff's office says it had received reports of Bray striking five girls for several months prior to the crime. "There had been allegations of domestic violence on the part," says Deputy Sheriff James French. Because of that, he says, police went looking for Bray and, four days after his flight, found his truck parked at Skidway Airport in Paducah, 65 km away. "We don't know what happened or where he went," says French. "But we're looking forward to finding him back."

That day late some time Bray's brother, Alvin Lewis, is battling on two fronts. He wants the Ontario Court of Appeal to approve extradition only if Bray gets a charge of venue for his trial and the U.S. government promises he will not be executed if convicted. At the same time, Lewis is contesting a deportation order by claiming that Bray is a really a refugee. A refugee, says Lewis, is "a person whose life is in danger and who fears persecution. Well, this guy claims he can't get a fair trial and is looking at the death penalty, if that doesn't make him a refugee, what does?" Lewis—and Bray—say they are anti-fugitive. No American has ever been granted refugee status here.



### A Florida cop on the run

Last year, John A. Scudini, head of the Davey, Fla., police department's 2500th team, was an acknowledged specialist, an expert on crime. But up until The Case of the Missing Machine-Gun, no one suspected that he might have acquired his expertise by committing crime, not fighting it.

The Scudini squad, which began as the glitz of Florida's Gold Coast and ended up in the workday Vancouver suburb of Burnaby, made its last report from the 1980 T-150 plane Alvin Hays—"T-150 move stuff," says Florida assistant state attorney Michael Jones. The story began on May 13, 1990, when Lance Milburn, a 39-year-old private detective, died at his Hollywood, Fla., home of a cocaine overdose. Shortly afterward, his stepfather found a MAC-30 machine-gun and suitcase among Milburn's personal effects and handed the weapon over to the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Using the serial number, the ATF traced the owner—the Davey police department. It turned out that the gun had been ordered destroyed because it was fully automatic. Scudini and a senior officer had come out in a boat to the water and captured the FBI case file. It apparently never got thrown. Another private detective told county sheriff's investigators that Scudini had given him the gun, which, in circumstances that are unclear, crashed up in the possession of Milburn.

On May 5, 1991, Scudini, then 37, was arrested and charged with trafficking in stolen property, grand theft and possession of the machine-gun, a prohibited weapon. Released on \$25,000 bail, he tried to keep a court date on Feb. 10, 1992, and a federal warrant, which said he should be committed to custody and sentenced to 15 years, was issued for his arrest. By May, county detectives claimed to have linked him together to scores of burglaries in the 1980s. "He took everything from a bottle of shampoo to flowers for his girlfriend, but cash was his preference," said Det. Larry Lallance.

Meanwhile, Scudini had fled to Canada where he got a job as a salesman at a Toronto car dealership. Fellow employees wondered why he declined to have his picture displayed with those of other salesmen on the showroom wall. Some months after he left, one of them spotted him in America at Miami's Opa Hotel and called the FBI. He was arrested at the airport. Fugitive Squad, which discovered that Scudini had gone to Vancouver. The RCMP's Burnaby detachment initially located Scudini and, when he spotted the surveillance of his apartment building, he surrendered. Extradited to Florida in August, 1995, he awaits trial on 26 counts, including armed burglary.

### Under surveillance, under arrest

Disappearance in the United States, in most cases, is a pretty straightforward process—a hearing or two followed by a free ride to the border. On the other hand, extradition—as the case of Stephen Bray shows—often requires a trip into the legal jungle.

Read's story began on Aug. 21, 1988 when a 54-year-old Syracuse, N.Y., woman and her daughter, 22, checked into a motel in the Philadelphia suburb of King of Prussia. About 20 years later, King of Prussia's FBI called the woman, who sexually assaulted the mother, raped the daughter and attempted robbed both women at gunpoint. From the outset, police suspected the 28-year-old, Jamaica-born Read, an administration company employee who had been working at the motel that night. But he had an alibi, which police broke only after months of investigation. Then, DNA analysis of a blood sample from Read confirmed their suspicions. But when they went to arrest him earlier in November, 1990, he had disappeared.

More than three years later, Det. Bruce Saville of Upper Merion Township, in which King of Prussia is located, got a tip that Read

was in Toronto before he already had had several motor runs with police who were unaware of his background. After Saville called, the Metro Toronto Police Fugitive Squad put Read under surveillance and the Toronto Police arrested him.

An Upper Merion Township prosecutor advised the U.S. justice department that Read had been found. Washington then called the Canadian justice department in Ottawa, which dispatched a federal prosecutor who got a Toronto judge to issue an arrest warrant based on the evidence supplied by the Americans. The warrant was handed to a Metro cop. The fugitive squad, meanwhile, was shadowing Read, who had been prowling the backyards of downtown homes. "The police can't catch him," said the warrant has been issued," says squad commander Bob Montrose, "and, being, he's out."

Arrested on Dec. 8, 1993, Read fought extradition in the courts for 16 months, but was finally turned over to U.S. authorities on May 23, 1995. His case is still before an American court.



# Maclean's Internet

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## HEALTH

come to understand women's health in very different ways than before."

Advocates are also pressing for a quantum leap in understanding by demanding that doctors view women's health not only in medical terms, but in social, cultural and economic contexts as well. As a case in point, critics blame the near-epidemic of eating disorders among North American women on the influence of ubiquitous images of willowy females in advertising and movies. "The pressure on high-school girls to have beautiful bodies is just immense," says Balaban. "And the healthcare system is not equipped to handle the eating disorders that result."

At the same time, advocates say that vaccine levels are one of the principal determinants of women's health. "If a woman is lacking basic responsibilities looking after her body and she is poor and not well nourished," says Donna Clow, a medical researcher at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, "she's going to have health problems."

And since there is male violence, one of the most pervasive health problems faced by women. A 1990 Statistics Canada survey reported that nearly 30 per cent of women who were married or living in common-law relationships had been physically or sexually assaulted by their partners. And a paper prepared for the Ottawa meeting puts the social, medical and economic costs of sexual violence against Canadian women and girls at \$4.2 billion a year.

Despite that, women's health advocates say that doctors and other health care workers frequently fail to identify violence as a factor in women's health. "We want doctors to be able to spot abuse, define," said conference co-chair woman Abby Hoffman, a UBCO and "Women Inside" site who now directs the federal government's Women's Health Bureau, "rather than sweeping the issue under the carpet and sending women away with a sedative." At a time when a growing number of women are getting AIDS—usually from having unprotected sex with multiple males—experts are pressing for more research into the effects of the disease on the female

body. Nearly 900 Canadian women currently have AIDS—more than 800 have died of the disease. According to some activists, women infected with AIDS do not live as long as men who have the disease—perhaps because their early symptoms are often wrongly diagnosed and treatment is started late.

While progress is being made on many fronts in the women's health campaign, some experts fear that as an era of social retrenchment by governments, the cause of women's health may suffer setbacks.

## Treatment and research centres devoted to women are springing up across the continent



Arrested examination: facing the effects of rape trauma

"When governments cut social programs and offload responsibilities to the community," says McMaster's Cohen, "a lot of the burden falls on the unpaid labor of women, whose health can be affected as a result." Offsetting some of that concern, Health Minister David McGraw announced a \$10-million program in June to set up five research centres in women's health across the country during the next six years. It was further encouraging evidence that new approaches to women's health are gradually overcoming a legacy of ignorance and neglect.

MARK NICHOLS

# People

Edited by  
BARBARA WICKENS

## Back from the brink of retiring

With the release last week of her 39th album, Anne Murray has righted a longtime wrong: it is the first one titled *Anne Murray*. "There were 39 coverings," the singer says of her previous album titles. The CD is her first since 1993's *Covers*—marking the longest period since 1966 that she went without releasing an album. The gap was due in part to the 1985 death from cancer of her long-time manager and friend, Leonard Rosenberg. "I was done," explains Murray, 51, a native of Spruce Knob, N.S., who has lived in Toronto since the early 1970s. "I was ready to retire." But the outburst



was of her new manager, Bruce Allen, and her record company, EMI, helped promote the kick-start she needed. The result is classic

Murray, an eclectic mix of contemporary pop tunes, including a soundtrack-style duet with Aaron Neville, *There's Still My Love Is For*, and the single *What Would I Take*, co-written by Vancouver rocker Bryan Adams, who also sings background vocals. Murray selected her songs after sampling no more than 500 possibilities. "I don't have to listen to each song all the way through," she says with a grin. "I knew after four lines I wasn't hooked by it."

*There's Still My Love Is For* is a Country for Breakfast. Murray: 500 songs for just an album

## Margot Kidder's return

Three months after being found disoriented, drugged and armed with a knife in Los Angeles, Margot Kidder is on the road to recovery. The actress, who played Lois Lane in four Superman movies opposite Christopher Reeve, is living in Montana and reading a book on the psychology of trauma. A remake of the play *Shogun's Love* or *Orange* for Broadway, opposite actor Stacy Keach. Last year, Kidder played painter Georgia O'Keeffe in a version of the show that toured the United States. The Yellowstone-based Kidder says that while the potential of film has helped her recovery, she gives most of the credit to her family. "It's a blessing to them that I have regained my sanity and put my life back together," she says. "The tragedy is, it has taken me to the age of 43 to work out what really matters."

Kidder: living in Montana and reading scripts



## Baseball, the Canadian way

The United States would have the world believe that it invented baseball. "That is essentially a bogus claim," says William Hunter, 46, whose latest book is an anthology called *All I Thought About Was Baseball: Writings on a Canadian Pastime*. The game, Hunter says, evolved as a regional sport played much in Canada as in the United States. That point, he says, is that the game is driven home by others that simply celebrate the game are driven home by

Hunter and co-editor John St. James. The works of 58 writers, says Hunter, range from the "delightfully frivolous to the socially academic." The book features such well-known baseball writers as W. P. Kinsella and Glendon Swarthill, as well as Stephen Brant. But there are also pieces by writers not normally associated with baseball, including Margaret Atwood, Marley Callaghan and novelist Paul Quinlan. "As every player in the game is in the United States," says Hunter, "there's a Canadian stamp on the game." *Play Ball*, \$29.

## The new faces of Hollywood power

In *Havet the Spy*, nothing gets blown up, no one gets paralyzed by a martial arts and no slalom-friendly or otherwise—no. In fact, reviewers have gone so far as to call it a film for intelligent kids. And all that delights Toronto native *Brown Hughes*, 35, who directed the movie about 11-year-old Harriet M. Welch (*Michelle Yeoh*), who sure is in trouble with her friends when they read what she has written about them in her private journal. Hughes, whose previous credits include directing music videos, says she got to



Yeoh/Hughes: newswoman

do her first feature film, in part, "by being in the right place at the right time." Still, she adds, the fact that a female newswoman was chosen for the job—and the fact the movie was made at all and with a respectable \$27.4-million budget—indicates that Hollywood's male-dominated power structure is changing. "Women respond to this message," says Hughes of *Havet the Spy* and the popular 1964 novel of the same name upon which it is based. "And there are now enough women in Hollywood who have achieved enough power to green-light such a project."





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## Books

### Baby boomerang

The postwar generation continues to dominate

**BOOM, BUST & ECHO: HOW TO PROFIT FROM THE COMING DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFT**

By David R. Foat with Daniel Stoffman  
(Macfarlane Walter & Ross,  
245 pages, \$29.95)

David Foat insists that "demographics, the study of human populations," explains about two-thirds of "everything." The University of Toronto economist concedes that the notion may be difficult to swallow, but in *Boom, Bust & Echo*, he and his co-author, Toronto journalist Daniel Stoffman, argue that most inequalities—from real estate prices to educational reform to emotional needs—are shaped by the population's age distribution. Foat, a compelling speaker, has been prosing this gospel for years, and many of his listeners have been right on the money: real estate developers wished they had listened to him in the late 1980s when he predicted the catastrophic slump in demand that occurred in most of Canada a few years later. The reason, he told them, was simple: most baby boomers had already entered the workforce and bought their homes. *Boom, Bust & Echo* is full of persuasive details like that, but ultimately, the book works best as a collection of thought-provoking insights (there is just too much that is missing, such as the impact of science, politics and globalization, to make *Boom, Bust & Echo* the one-stop guide to modern life that its title alone suggests it is).

Foat and his editors capitalize on everyday statistics such as where interest rates are going or whether getting a job really means stepping into an empty swimming pool. The book is divided into self-contained chapters that offer practical advice on areas such as the stock market, employment patterns and even the future of the family. Almost all that is needed to prosper in the next century, Foat argues, is to appreciate that Canada's society is divided into nine social cohorts, ranging from those born before the First World War, to the ubiquitous baby boomers (1947-1966), to the echo created by their children (1980-1995) to what he calls the "millennial kids," infants and those yet to be born. The

words of these groups, and their relative sizes, he says, will have a huge impact on everything from the popularity of gambling to the badly sag of teenage babybusts.

He predicts, for instance, that baby boomers have only begun to fix their collective muscle in Canadian stock markets, and especially in equity mutual funds. The surge of 1993 is likely only a precursor of what is to come. Foat says, since all of the boomers will be over 46 by 2006, an age when people tend to invest and save rather than borrow and spend. When that happens, unprecedented amounts of capital

will surge into stocks, pushing prices sharply upward. The laws of supply and demand also mean that the era of super savers will usher in years of low interest rates. With legions of boomers becoming lenders to the much smaller group of borrowers, interest rates are likely to decline. Boomer affluence will also eliminate the national deficit and help regenerate the debt. Foat predicts, as Canada shifts from being a nation of young, indebted spenders to one of older, well-established investors.

Canada's baby boom was the biggest in the industrialized world, and demographics will continue to track its influence for years to come. But Foat, a pro-boomer who refuses to reveal his age, delights in spouting conventional wisdom: "The mismatched return to family values, he argues, is

nothing more than the sight of huge numbers of boomer parents grappling with unruly children. Parental emphasis on the family is nothing new, Foat points out. This is the smaller trend among sister boomers to volunteers, or to abandon careers in large corporations in favor of low-labor-cost, but more rewarding work, such as running a charity. The boomers are not more socially conscious than other generations, says Foat. It is simply that many are now heading into middle age, when people tend to become more proactive.

With their much-valued self-absorption, boomers are also leading catalyst to a raft of activities they once viewed as hopelessly sedate. Golf, gardening, walking, bird-watching, even reading, will be the top leisure activities in the next century, Foat says. Exotic travel and gambling will take off as the number of people with time and money to burn increases dramatically.

All this is fun, and perhaps even useful, but Foat is at his best when he ventures in to weightier topics such as education,



Casino gamblers: the number of people with time and money on their hands will increase dramatically

health care and the future of work. To ease the problems of too many middle-aged people occupying the best jobs, he suggests, work should become more flexible. Companies could save money and refresh their workforce by allowing people to work part time; there would, he says, be no shortage of workers among the baby generation, while those in their 50s and 60s would gain the big up job so desperately need.

Boom, Bust & Echo is a handy and readable take on what comes next in the world of profit and loss. But almost anyone concerned about the future could benefit from the rehashing—it sometimes overruns narrow-approach. It takes a sense of Canada's not-so-proving problems.

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PATRICIA CHISHOLM

# Allan Fotheringham

## An Olympic moment: a 'man had a baby'

**Y**ou want to know, of course, why all this Biotense spectacle on the tube over the last two weeks has fascinated and disgusted you. Why the Coca-Colas has so reeked of money and corporate greed and Nike and Reebok and athletes who have become rich by signing advertising contracts even before they lost what they were supposed to win.

The answer is simple. The answer is Jean Drapeau. Once the greatest mayor Montreal ever had, Jean ("The Olympics can no more have a deficit than a man can have a baby") Drapeau is not only the author of the most disastrous production ever made. He is the creator of, 30 years later, the silliest and slyest scene we have seen on our television screens.

Drapeau, now 84 at 86 and back in Montreal after a Mulroney appointment in Paris, is apparently writing his book explaining it all. It will take some explaining.

The brilliant visionary, who brought us the 1967 Expo that gave Canadians a pride they had never before realized, went over the wall with his new pregnancy. The brilliant French architect Roger Taubert, who had never experienced or contemplated a Quebec winter, devised that divine soaring stadium with the slant, retractable roof that never worked and does not to this day.

The Montreal Expo, the most expert team in baseball today considering its lousy budget, is grossly handicapped by being stuck with a stadium that has no relation to baseball.

Even with a \$140 million subsidy from the taxpayer, the whole Olympic exercise was a disaster. Cement trucks rolling into the stadium site and rolling out the other end, unloaded, to drive around the block and drive in for yet another stop. Corruption supreme, payoffs unlimited, a public debt in all of \$1.5 billion.

Quebec taxpayers were hit with a 10-cent-a-pack tax on cigarettes in a vain attempt to shore the debt, plus an increase on property taxes. Twenty years later, there is still \$400 million outstanding. And the road still doesn't work.

It was another Montrealer, lawyer Dick Pound—himself a former Canadian Olympic swimmer—who tried to undo what Drapeau had done. Pound is the probable successor to the expensive Juan Antonio Samaranch, former Franco lordly, in head of the incredibly expensive

International Olympic Committee, made up mostly of failed international athletes and insured Eurotrash.

It was Pound, once the IOC put over the legendary 1986 Olympics in Moscow who concluded that corporate sponsorship was the way out. In 1984 in Los Angeles, baseball commissioner Peter Ueberroth—who actually applied to be U.S. president such was his hubris—came forth with a \$200-million surplus and a public debt of nil.

So in 1988, spurred by the new IOC surrender to underwritten decadent superiors, assigned no public debt, Barcelona in 1992, because it had to spend \$6 billion on new facilities, came up with a debt of \$2.4 billion.

Atlanta, home of Coke, IBM, Buick and reclusive pride, would not risk such ignominy. So Los Angeles charged corporate sponsors \$4 million apiece? Atlanta charged them \$40 million each, getting \$700 million in all to build, among other things, a stadium that will become the new home of the Atlanta Braves.

It is why we have to put up with the Centennial Olympics that were not exactly what Baron Pierre de Coubertin had in mind when he revived the ancient Greek Olympics at the turn of the century. In fact, in the original Athens version, all the athletes were professionals, performed in the nude, and women were barred. (As spectators, we presume, let alone participants.)

So now we have the jocks of the universe in the bare of their musculatures. Women—as with Michael Smith, our Canadian biathlete—crouching in places while in competition in return for endorsement cash. Did Jean Drapeau have to wear sunglasses while collecting his four gold medals in Berlin? We don't recall it.

Could anything be more ironic, or fitting, than in the final Olympic rights that Dick Pound's wife is arrested, in the security-conscious, overtyped Atlanta for having a cop in the groin? No. In a festival of flesh smeared in the cradle of civilization, now run by NBC and Nike and massive boobies, nothing is impossible.

Because Montreal braked out every Olympic successor, we all have to suffer through endless drivel mounted by advertisers whose sponsorship about apart shames them the night. Because the IOC sells are lightened by taxpayer revolt over debt, increase swimmers and gymnasts all their virgins like glimmer to earn blue testicles and hair-shampoo sales.

Drapeau in his day will defend all his imagination, which for more than a decade made his once-wonderful city the most attractive visit in Canada. So much more vibrant and sophisticated than this right-sized Toronto. So much more worldly and classy than this berle of Vancouver.

But everyone in the IOC clerks, figuring out which underestimates will enter them to the next Olympic site, know that they can never again agree to the promises given to them by Jean Drapeau, that a man cannot have a baby.

The man did have a baby. Just ask the Montreal taxpayer.



BY GUY FORT

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